

FBIS-SOV-86-050

Friday

14 March 1986

Vol III No 050 Supp 055

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****USSR National Affairs**

Vol III No 050

14 Mar 86

PARTY CONGRESSES

PRAVDA Publishes 27th CPSU Congress Speeches	O 1
Krasnodar Kraykom Leader [1 Mar]	O 1
Auto Factory Chief Speaks [1 Mar]	O 3
Worker From Perm [1 Mar]	O 5
Filatov Addresses Congress [3 Mar]	O 7
Kazakh's Nazarbayev [5 Mar]	O 9
Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Head [5 Mar]	O 12
Altay Kraykom's Popov [5 Mar]	O 14

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Politburo Approves Work on Congress Decisions	R 1
Party Members Expelled for Drinking Session	R 2
Massive River Diversion Scheme in North Dropped [AFP]	R 2
Ethical Issue Examined	R 2
Writer's Responsibilities to People Delineated [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 12 Mar]	R 3
Ukrainian Party Takes Action on Critical Remarks [PRAVDA UKRAINY 22 Feb]	R 6
Pugo Describes Latvian Successes for Press	R 6
Leaders Attend Women's Day, Political Meetings	R 7
Shcherbitskiy in Kiev [RADYANSKA UKRAINA 8 Mar]	R 7
Solovyev Attends Women's Meeting [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 8 Mar]	R 7
Yeltsin Attends Factory Meeting	R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Development Tasks [5 Mar]	S 1
Ferrous Metallurgy Minister on Problems, Outlook [Beketov, Kolpakov]	S 2
Tomsk Congress Delegate on Siberian Development	S 3
Development of Caspian Oil Fields Examined	S 4
Briefs: Azerbaijan Vessels	S 5
Tashkent Subway	
Automatic Vessel Guidance	
Krasnovodsk Port Reconstruction	

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Launch of Manned 'Soyuz T-15'	U 1
'Functioning Normally,' Crew Well	U 1
Parameters Updated	U 1
TV, Radio Report Launch	U 1
Flight, Crew Details	U 2
Arctic Scientists Survey Ice Floe Movements	U 2
Briefs: Distant Outer Space Telescope	U 2
New Siberian Research Institute	

PRAVDA Publishes 27th CPSU Congress Speeches**Krasnodar Kraykom Leader**

PM041540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86
Second Edition p 5

["Speech by Comrade I.K. Polozkov (First Secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! In our kray, as throughout the country, party organizations, labor collectives, educational establishments, and each family are attentively reading the congress program documents and watching and listening to Moscow.

The opinion is unanimous: The Political Report presented to the congress gave exhaustive answers to the most acute problems of domestic and international life.

This far-reaching document that is clear to everyone showed with great force the party's ability to profoundly analyze and realistically assess the situation, to draw fundamental lessons from experience, and to resolutely overcome everything outdated and obsolete. This is particularly important at the current crucial stage in the life of our society and in the development of world events. The will, organizational talent, revolutionary boldness, and ability of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat to reflect the interests and needs of social development have been displayed in supreme measure. The vital force of the Leninist provisions on collectiveness of leadership and the enormous importance of organizing principles have been fully revealed.

The Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program that we are discussing, and our congress' entire work are imbued with the spirit of renewal of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The course of boldly revealing shortcomings, conducting an honest and direct conversation with the people about difficulties and the causes of negative phenomena, and resolutely turning to vigorous actions to strengthen discipline, organization, and order has been tried and tested by time and work.

The concept of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, the practical steps to implement that concept, and the constructive foreign policy based on revolutionary logic and a readiness to resolve international problems — however complex — have met with approval and ardent support from Communists and all Soviet people.

The new edition of the CPSU Program is a great contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist science. This most important document brilliantly combines scientific theory and party policy with a simple exposition, clear to everyone, of the complex present-day problems and ways of solving them.

The delegation from the Krasnodar Kray party organization unanimously approves and fully supports the propositions and conclusions of the Central Committee's Political Report to the congress, the new edition of the program, and the changes to the

CPSU Statutes. (applause)

In preparing for the congress, the kray's party organization saw its task first and foremost as orienting cadres toward a rapid restructuring of their work in the light of the demands of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Executive discipline increased. There was more organization in work. It was possible to overcome the complications that had emerged in industry and to exceed the control targets of the 5-year plan in terms of the main indicators. Fixed capital worth a total of R11.5 billion was commissioned in national economic sectors. Last year's plans for the sale of meat, milk, eggs, and wool to the state were overfulfilled. In 1985 the 3,000 [kilogram] barrier for milk yields per cow and the Food Program target for milk production were broken. Meat production has increased 25 percent since the Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

The kray party organization is aware of its own potential and failings. Over the 5-year plan as a whole production growth only reached 16 percent in industry and 9.8 percent in agriculture. The desired growth has not been achieved in other sectors either. The state of crop farming is causing particular concern. Over the last three 5-year plans yields and gross harvests of grain and other crops have essentially not increased and output quality has decreased. The kray has great debts to the state in this area.

The measures taken by the party to improve the agro-industrial complex have given us powerful levers for management. It is now a question of using these levers skillfully and effectively. The kray party organization sees its main task as changing attitudes to the land and fostering in all grain farmers a sense of being masters of the land.

Winter crops have been sown in an organized fashion. Almost the entire area sown to grain has been switched to intensive techniques, which should produce not less than an additional 1.5 million metric tons of grain. Intensive techniques are a strict test for cadres. Last year showed that not all cadres have passed it. That is why each field has now been placed under the control of specialists and scientists. Financial autonomy and the team contract are being extensively introduced. We are giving a new life-giving boost to competition for high crop farming standards. A system to provide scientific support for the agro-industrial complex is being organized.

At the same time there is something I would like to say. In order to raise yields and make them stable we must investigate the prevailing structure of the sown area. The kray's scientists and specialists believe that one of the causes hampering yield growth is the violation of winter crop sowing schedules because of late-ripening predecessor crops. This is why up to 700,000 hectares of winter crops are totally or partially lost every year. Partial or complete resowing lowers yields and grain quality.

This is a vicious circle: the higher the yields of sugar beet, grain corn, sunflowers, and many other late-ripening crops, the worse matters are for Kuban's main crop — wheat. Scientists and specialists from the kray's agro-industrial complex are currently working to ensure stable growth in grain yields — needless to say, without reducing production of sugar and vegetable oil — but there is much here that is beyond us. Unfortunately, scientists

from the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and from central planning and directive organs, while agreeing that this is an important question, only give us half-hearted support. Yet on this basis the kray could supply the state with considerably greater quantities not only of high-quality grain, but of meat, milk, vegetables, and other products too.

To do this it is necessary to bring the processing sectors up to scratch. They currently have low capacities and are technically backward. Immense amounts of output are lost during processing. More than 1 million metric tons of sugar alone was lost over the 5-year plan. And the more we produce the more we lose. This has happened because for many years proper attention was not paid to developing processing and storage facilities. Construction organizations' capacities were allocated according to whose department was stronger, irrespective of how it was using what had already been built.

The kray will build up production of agricultural output. The kray party conference has set the following tasks for the new 5-year period: raising grain yields to 40 quintals per hectare and increasing gross grain harvests to 9 million metric tons. Higher targets have also been set in stockraising and other sectors.

In Krasnodar Kray it would be correct to predominantly develop the processing sectors, which would make it possible to substantially increase production of food products. In siting productive forces the USSR Gosplan must take regional features more fully into account.

We also have many other unsolved problems. Take power engineering, for instance. There are days when electricity requirements are only three-fourths met. The measures we are taking to beef up savings and make rational use of energy resources are of little help. Supplies to consumers have to be periodically limited and even cut off. Last year alone supplies were cut off in this way on 148 workdays. This causes irrecoverable losses to the national economy and creates turmoil in labor collectives. We ask that the construction of the Krasnodar nuclear power station be included in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development. This is not just a kray question. It is a problem for the entire North Caucasus. Its acuteness can be lessened in the near future. I do not say this because it is the only problem in the kray, but in order to illustrate the fact that, were the comrades in the ministries more efficient and responsible, it would have been possible to resolve the problems more quickly and incur far less expenditure.

Comrades! The Central Committee's Political Report notes the serious shortcomings that have taken place in the lives of certain CPSU organizations. We regard that criticism as applying to us too.

As is well known, deviations from the Leninist norms of party life were allowed to occur in the kray. People who were politically immature, bereft of class feeling, and prone to servility and window-dressing were sometimes promoted to the leadership. The role of primary party organizations was reduced. Many Communists lost their combative qualities. All this damaged people's education, had a pernicious effect on party organs'

prestige, and led to failings in economic development.

The CPSU Central Committee helped the kray party organization. We got rid of workers who had compromised themselves in one way or another. We also replaced those leaders under whom economic affairs seemed to go quite well but an abnormal moral and psychological atmosphere was created. The cadre reserve was expanded and renewed. In promoting workers we make active use of the open selection method with preliminary discussions of candidacies in primary party organizations and labor collectives. All cases of negative phenomena are widely publicized. In short, a certain systematic approach is being introduced into our work with cadres. It has been possible to reach a situation whereby each party committee is now capable of making a principled assessment of any violation of the CPSU Statutes and the moral norms and demands of the law. And people know that.

But the kray party organization still has a great deal to do in order to raise the responsibility of all cadres for their assignments and to ensure that each Communist conducts a resolute struggle against any actions damaging the party and the state. To a certain extent this depends, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in the Political Report, on the level of party committees' work. We are striving to enhance their role as organs of political leadership and to ensure that they are closer to the people, are in more active contact with working people, and are able to lead them. We are paying particular attention to fostering in party workers qualities such as modesty, justice, demandingness, and a respectful attitude toward people.

Unfortunately, today we still cannot say that there has been a decisive breakthrough in this work. Why has the process been delayed? Many party committees continue to undertake a considerable amount of work which is not properly their concern. This happens because the principle of sole responsibility has been relaxed in national economic subunits. Economic leaders are literally surrounded with various instructions. They cannot resolve even the seemingly simplest questions.

And party committees are forced to exercise tutelage over them. Ministry leaders often will not receive local leaders. So the latter go to the party committee and ask the secretaries to phone "upstairs." Only after this will a director be received and something possibly resolved. The secretary has seemingly done something useful. But it is nothing other than usurpation of someone else's functions.

People mostly enter the party apparatus from production. It is they who most often lapse into an economic style. Party training establishments and periodicals do not properly teach cadres party work methods. A great deal is said about what needs to be done but not nearly enough about how to do it. You will agree that this is the most necessary thing of all now. (applause) But economic questions and the ever-mounting flood of paper often leave kraykoms and obkoms no time to tackle their main task — the political education of cadres.

There is also another side to this issue. The Central Committee's Political Report stated very clearly that under socialism there are no rights without duties, and vice versa. For some reason in recent years we have talked and written a great deal about rights and

considerably less about citizens' duties.

Of course, conscientious working people continue to work and live honestly. They participate in all our affairs. But loafers, scroungers, drifters, and slipshod workmen without so much as a pang of conscience have started demanding bonuses and travel passes, apartments and cars. But by no means everyone today dares tell them bluntly that they have not earned this. (applause) If a principled leader shows legitimate exactingness toward a violator, complaints — often anonymous — are immediately lodged. Certain newspapers, public organizations, and law enforcement organs, without making in-depth investigations of the matter, often defend such self-seekers. It is clear to everyone that this runs counter to the norms of our morality and the principles of social justice.

That is why the party's demands to strengthen order and discipline in production and daily life, to resolutely end all types of unearned income, and to strictly observe the degree of labor and the degree of consumption are unanimously supported by working people. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee is carrying out major measures to improve the economic mechanism. We also ought to consider improving the structure of the party apparatus in order to eradicate manifestations of departmentalism from it. Comrade B.N. Yeltsin has shown this in the example of the work of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. Examples can be cited from the life of the party kraykom and obkom.

It is no secret that the current small sectorial sections are incapable of raising major questions and often lapse into duplicating the work of sector leaders. Today it is probably here above all that we must seek the causes of the existing shortcomings in cadre work and in verification of execution. This, in Lenin's words, is the essence of party leadership. Clearly, there is sense in giving kraykoms and obkoms the right, within the limitations of established wage funds, to decide for themselves the manning levels of a particular section or party committee. (applause)

Comrades! The start of the 20th century was marked by the entry into the historical arena of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party, which led the working people's masses to storm the Old World and enriched mankind with the great gains of October.

The current 27th congress is working out the strategy and tactics of the gigantic creative work at the concluding stage of the 2d millennium, which opens the way to the 21st century.

The Krasnodar Kray party organization, unanimously approving and wholly supporting the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, will be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to implement the historic plans of our congress. (applause)

Auto Factory Chief Speaks

PM021805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86
Second Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade V.I. Isakov, General Director of the Volga 'Avtovaz' Association for the Production of Passenger Automobiles" (PRAVDA headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The active, creative participation of millions of Soviet people in the nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party Statute, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development has graphically confirmed yet again the unshakability and innovative thrust of the party's course and its general line toward building a communist society.

The shift of Leninist boldness toward the resolute acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, as the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum determined, is warmly approved and wholly supported by the many thousands-strong collective of the Volga passenger automobile production association.

The realism and vitality of the party's plans and their lofty humanism were displayed with new force in the party Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. The reports' vivid and persuasive words reach the heart of every Soviet worker. There is no doubt that its important provisions will meet with the full support of all Soviet people.

The many thousands-strong collective of the "Avtovaz" association is working to a single rhythm together with over 300 subcontractors. The labor collectives of the CEMA countries' enterprises are working alongside us, supplying subassemblies within the framework of socialist integration and receiving automobiles from us. We receive electrical equipment from Bulgaria and Hungary and lighting equipment and instruments from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. This graphically manifests the strength of the socialist community.

Guided by the party Central Committee instructions on the need for new approaches to the development of the economy and the ensuring of the intensification of production, the collective of our enterprise has elaborated in detail in the shops, sections, and work places control figures projected for the association for the 12th 5-Year Plan and has come out with the initiative to scale loftier heights.

The profound analysis which has been made of the state of affairs has made it possible to single out considerable reserves. As a result it is planned to increase the volume of production of marketable output by R150 million over and above the control targets, including the production of 12,000 automobiles, without additional rolled metal resources, and to increase profit by R30 million. These crucial pledges have been included in the state plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I must report to the congress that the Volga automobile builders, with the government's permission, moved last year to new methods of economic management. The association's rights and independence have been considerably expanded in planning economic

activity and developing and introducing new equipment. The principle of the self-financing of capital investments has begun to be employed and long-term economic normatives have been introduced.

We have planned to reduce the time taken to produce new automobile models by a factor of 1.5 and we are clearly aware that the most effective way to resolve this task lies in accelerating the retooling of production. Over 80 percent of capital investments are directed toward these goals. The main emphasis is placed on the updating of equipment, the improvement of the standard of automation and mechanization, including through the development of our own machine tool building.

The operation of the economic levers included in the experiment is having a positive effect on the activity of the association: All planned capacities have been introduced, the preparation of the production of a new front-wheel drive automobile has been completed and its mass output has been organized. It is particularly important to stress that all the capacities which have been introduced have been assimilated without increasing the number of workers. The results of the association's work make it possible to confidently conclude that a firm basis is being created for fulfilling the pledges adopted by the collective for the 12th 5-Year Plan. But a lot of work will have to be done for that.

Under the new working conditions the resolve of the Communists and all workers of the association to implement in the best way the party's demands for improving the quality of the output produced has been manifested particularly forcefully. We must not and cannot tolerate the fact that vehicles which give rise to complaints from consumers sometimes come off our plant's conveyor belt. Under the leadership of the party organization specific measures to eliminate shortcomings are being taken in shops and design bureaus and at work places.

Today no one in the association stands aloof from the solution of this very important national economic problem. Well aware of the full significance of the decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum, the association's collective is working thoroughly to ensure that all output produced meets the customer's highest demands.

I would like to dwell on the difficulties we are experiencing in organizing the production of new automobiles. As a rule many enterprises and ministries are unprepared for the production of new subassemblies and progressive materials. All this leads to delay in assimilating new equipment, the reduction of quality, and sometimes even to the deterioration of technical specifications. This situation has been caused primarily by the fact that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology are doing virtually nothing to implement comprehensive planning and the necessary coordination of work to create new equipment and are allowing a lack of coordination in the deadlines and volumes of work to assimilate new materials and subassemblies in subcontracting sectors. This results in the unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's enterprises in the production of plastic and a number of materials which to this day are imported, although the new automobile has already been in mass production for a year.

A similar situation exists at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry for the assimilation of industrial rubber articles, particularly with regard to ensuring the necessary quality for tires, and at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry for the delivery of glass and other articles which comply with modern standards, although complete sets of equipment were specially earmarked for all these ministries and the preparation of production was initiated 5 years ago. It is particularly appropriate here to note the idea expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the Central Committee Political Report regarding the unity of word and deed.

The association collective still has a lot to do to resolve the large-scale national economic task of the accelerated development of servicing for the equipment it produces. The commissioning of the Volga truck plant at full capacity has fundamentally altered the population's provision with passenger automobile transport.

Suffice it to say that since 1970 the number of automobiles in private use among the population has increased 850 percent. And there is no doubt that the normal operation of the constantly increasing pool of automobiles requires their good factory servicing, whose organization, as practice has shown, requires no less effort than their production.

In recent years much has been done to satisfy the working people's requirements for services. But this must be assessed as no more than the first steps. This is borne out by the numerous letters from customers and the constant items in the press on this subject.

We are taking persistent steps to considerably increase the stock of automobile units and components and to increase the production of spare parts in short supply. We are creating new technical servicing stations and have begun the construction of plants for the centralized industrial repair of units and the restoration of components. At the same time this important problem, to which the central planning organs should pay special attention today, is being resolved intolerably slowly.

In our view all work on the development of the technical servicing system requires resolute improvement. This way of putting the question is no accident, because the mood of tens of millions of Soviet people depends on how the automobile maintenance service is organized. We cannot agree with the fact that the USSR Gosplan has failed to earmark the requested capital investments for these purposes for the current 5-year plan.

The plant collectives pay special attention to the fulfillment of the set task of expanding by every means the production of consumer goods. The Volga truck plant in cooperation with the Kama truck plant and the Serpukhov motor vehicle plant has been assigned the very crucial task of organizing the production of the "Oka" economical special minicar.

The design for the vehicle has been rapidly worked out and the preparation for production has begun. This automobile will be in demand among the broadest strata of the population. To ensure

the start of series production on schedule the USSR Gosplan must accelerate the allocation of equipment.

At the plant party conference, the Communists spoke with particular concern of the need to step up attention toward the solution of social tasks and the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and cultural and sports projects. Sharp criticism was levelled at the leaders of construction organizations and economic and party organs which have failed to ensure the comprehensive development and necessary quality of housing.

It is well known that thanks to the constant concern of the party and government a large modern region of the city with a population of over 330,000, which is constantly growing, has essentially been constructed from scratch.

The tasks facing the Volga automobile builders are truly enormous. We must rapidly reach the level of the most advanced automobile building. This is inextricably linked with the further social development of the collective. But the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification organizations which are carrying out construction in Tolyatti city are constantly lowering the volume of the work performed. In 1985 alone by comparison with 1980 this volume declined by R44 million, which is 20 percent of the 1985 level.

No less alarming a situation is taking shape with regard to retooling and modernizing the Avtovaz. The construction of projects has slowed down yet relevant resolutions have been adopted on all these questions and we cannot understand the position of Comrade Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification. We hope he will revise his attitude toward the needs of the Volga automobile builders and the city as a whole and resurrect the good traditions of close cooperation which have been well represented in the past. We would like to request that a territorial construction association be created on the basis of existing organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Comrades! I have been instructed to report to the congress delegates that the association's working people had produced above-plan output worth over R5 million, including 1,500 passenger automobiles, by the day our party forum opened. (applause)

This is our practical contribution to the fulfillment of the party's instruction that the main factor predetermining the necessary changes today is to put into operation all reserves for raising production efficiency as rapidly as possible, without delay or hesitation.

The solution of the impressive tasks set by the party requires that every Communist and every Soviet person work conscientiously and honestly for a qualitatively new turn in the country's economies, social, and cultural life. And we truck plant workers will do everything to be in the vanguard of this work. (applause)

Worker From Perm

PM041145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86
Second Edition p 2

["Speech by Comrade N.M. Yershova, Tool Setter at the 'Permskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod Imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy' Production Association" — PRAVDA headline — (candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee), delivered at the 27 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade deputies! This is the 27th time that our Leninist party has held its supreme forum. Each party congress is an important landmark in the life of the party and our people. The situation has changed and more new tasks have emerged. But one factor remains unchanged — always, at all times, and under all conditions, party congress decisions have been and remain based on concern for working people. That is why our people have always regarded and continue to regard the Leninist party as their very own party. That is why Soviet people pay such tremendous attention to and place such profound confidence in the work of our congress, which rightly occupies a special place in the party's history because it is determining long-term strategy and tactics through to the year 2000.

We were all deeply impressed by the Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. It spoke with the utmost directness and frankness both about our achievements and about our shortcomings and unresolved problems and set the tasks for the future with precision and clarity. On our delegation's behalf, I fully support all the report's provisions and express fervent and wholehearted approval for the party Central Committee's Leninist course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and resolutely reappraising everything which has not lived up to expectations or which is slowing our development. (applause)

This is the second time that I have had the great honor of representing the working class of Perm, one of our party's oldest organizations, at a congress. At all the decisive moments in history, Perm's Communists have firmly adhered to Leninist positions. We are proud of the fact that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, our party's founder and leader, was elected and mandated to the Fifth (London) Congress by our party organization. We shall always remember and constantly multiply the traditions of our fidelity to the party's Leninist course and from the congress' lofty rostrum firmly state that the Perm Oblast party organization has always been and will remain a loyal combat detachment of our dear Leninist party! (applause)

Like all Soviet people, our oblast's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia feel each day the beneficial influence on our whole life of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's bold and innovative decisions. I shall be frank: Working people appreciate those decisions; they reflect our innermost thoughts. The party's adopted course of accelerating socioeconomic development is the source of the present labor and political enthusiasm.

Communists spoke about this wholeheartedly at report meetings and conferences addressed by one-half of party members. There was a candid and incisive discussion about our reserves and

unresolved questions and about those things which now prevent us from working more productively and living spiritually richer lives.

Of course, we have a report to make to the party congress. My own plant, where I am a tool setter, successfully coped with the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, fulfilling the 5-year plan target in terms of production volume in September last year and in terms of labor productivity in March last year.

For the first time in the final year of a 5-year plan, contract deliveries were met in full and on time.

Great changes also took place in the past 5-year plan in the overall economy of our oblast. Its industrial potential was considerably consolidated. The oblast produces 1 metric ton in 5 of the union's production of mineral fertilizers. One-third of the country's newspapers are printed on Perm's paper. During the 11th 5-Year Plan we produced R6.3 billion of output more than in the previous 5-year plan. The entire increase was achieved by improving labor productivity. Tens of thousands of families received new and well-equipped apartments.

However, Communists in the Kama region are well aware that many serious shortcomings and unresolved problems still exist in the oblast's economy.

We often talk today about the role of the human factor in all our actions. But what is the human factor, as I see it? Speaking as an ordinary working person, it means above all the honest and conscientious attitude of every Communist and every worker toward his cause and immediate duties. Indeed, at whichever work place a person finds himself, in the production process he is linked by threads both visible and invisible to tens and hundreds of other workers, and while dependent on some he himself also influences the work of others. And our main reserve is only to be found in the efficient and smooth organization of production and in the high standard and quality of each person's labor.

But the lack of coordination which slows down the production process and demoralizes people is still very much in evidence here. As a rule the reason behind it is a lack of conscientiousness or negligence toward the duties placed on people. Indeed, we must resolutely eradicate from our lives everything which disgraces the lofty title of the communist wherever he is working and keep pure and cherish the lofty title of worker or kolkhoz member. It must be admitted that we have produced quite a few of those people who want the good life without contributing by their labor to the good of society.

And I would like to ask you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, To continue implementing equally persistently and steadfastly the Central Committee April Plenum's line of strengthening discipline, organization, and order in everything. (applause) In that regard the party can count on the working class' firm support. Because discipline and organization are the firm guarantee of the successful implementation of all our plans. (applause)

Comrades! Much attention is now being paid everywhere to collective forms of labor organization. I have been a team leader for a good number of years now and am convinced that a good

team is more than just a collective of workers, it is a real working family. As a mother I know that if the children are healthy everything is well in the family. It is the same in a team. If a healthy atmosphere is created in it and if everyone knows his comrades, how they work and live, and can come to their aid in time, then the team will indeed be a collective mentor and people's labor efforts and interest in the high end results of the work of each person and the entire collective will increase many times over. It is gratifying to note that teams of that kind are increasing in the oblast all the time. I believe that this is a very good trend which must be constantly supported by party organizations.

But unfortunately it is also often the case that in some teams labor efforts are based on the pursuit of money. There is another aspect of the question here when the established procedure for the planning of targets based on what has been achieved does not encourage the search for reserves and does not galvanize people to achieve the best end results. The solution, in our opinion, is to switch to the long-term planning of the main technical and economic indicators, including the wages fund, over the 5-year plan period for example, and to switch to autonomous financing.

And here is another question. Three years ago the Law on Labor Collectives and Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises and Institutions was adopted. However, this good and much-needed document is being introduced into the daily lives of labor collectives too slowly and, to be blunt, we are making poor use of it. From conversations that I have had with other congress delegates I can tell that this situation does not apply to Perm Oblast alone.

And I should like the AUCCTU to adopt this document more actively in its work and to finally pay due attention to enhancing labor collectives' role in the management of enterprises and organizations. This will make it possible not only to raise still higher the prestige of our trade unions but also — and this is the main thing — to involve labor collectives themselves more actively in resolving the tasks of the economic and social development of their particular collective and, thus, of all our society.

I believe that it is also necessary to enhance the significance of the collective contract which is concluded annually between the labor collective and the administration of an enterprise. It should be broadly based on the law on labor collectives, reflect more fully the combination of people's interests and the interests of production, and be binding on both sides.

Comrades! Like all Soviet people, we from the Urals know well the price of peace. The bitter pain of war lives on in many families even now, 40 years after our great victory. But we also know how difficult it is to defend peace today, how hard it is to consolidate peace in our troubled times.

We firmly believe that the purposeful international activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and mankind's liberation from the threat of self-destruction, a program set out in the Central Committee Political Report, will enable the people of the world to enter the 21st century as a century of peace and the peoples' security. To attain that great

goal we working people will work even more productively in the current 5-year plan and devote all our efforts to the tireless strengthening of our beloved motherland's economic and defense might! (applause)

Permit me, comrades, to assure you that the Communists, working class, and all working people of Perm Oblast will do their utmost to ensure the honorable fulfillment of those great tasks placed before us by the 27th congress of our dear Leninist party. (applause)

Filatov Addresses Congress

PM041616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86
Second Edition p 5-6

["Speech by Comrade A.P. Filatov, First Secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 1 March session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The party Central Committee Political Report — profound in content, objective in analysis, and bold in setting tasks — which was delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the congress documents which we are to adopt today, and the businesslike, exacting tone of the discussion of work results and prospects attest that our party and country have embarked on a new and extraordinarily crucial stage of their development.

The life of Soviet society is increasingly visibly acquiring the features of dynamism and creative purposefulness. The reflections and thoughts of all Soviet people are finding expression in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and in the Communists' speeches at the congress.

The Communists and all the working people of Novosibirsk Oblast at this time live and breathe as one with the party forum. They wholly support the CPSU Central Committee's political line and its practical activity and also its innovative approach, imbued with a Leninist spirit, to the solution of complex domestic and international problems, and they comprehensively approve the propositions of the party Central Committee's Political Report to the congress. (applause)

The measures being implemented in the country since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum have appreciably refreshed the atmosphere in society and have imparted a new thrust to creativity and to the quest for what is new.

There have been positive changes in our oblast too. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, industry workers overfulfilled the targets for product sales and for the growth of labor productivity. The quality of manufactured items improved. Year by year the oblast is building up the output of consumer goods, occupying one of the foremost positions in the region in terms of their production. Siberia's first subway has been commissioned ahead of schedule in the city of Novosibirsk.

It is, however, necessary to admit that the results could have been more significant if the oblast party organization had managed to fully bring about a change in progressive methods of economic

activity, to promptly achieve a radical restructuring in the style of work, and to find support among the higher bodies of management and planning. Implementing the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and of the CPSU Central Committee June Conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the oblast party organization has focused its attention on the utilization of the major scientific and industrial potential in the oblast.

A program for the development of the oblast's economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the long term through to the year 2000 has been drawn up: It defines the basic guidelines for intensification not merely within the confines of sectors, but also for intersectorial complexes. This is a document of the collective creativity of many scientists, production workers, and party and soviet workers, and their interested response to the party's contemporary directives. It would appear that this program, approved by an RSFSR Gosplan commission of experts, is not only to become a basis for the work of the oblast's enterprises and establishments, but must also be taken account of to the utmost in the long-term plans of ministries and departments. Precisely here, in the territorial complex, the drawbacks of a narrow departmental approach could have been reduced to a minimum on the basis of a plan which was balanced in terms of interdepartmental approaches. But unfortunately this has not happened.

At the end of last year the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department succeeded, as a result of great persistence, in securing an agreement on the inclusion in the state and sectorial plans of about 130 major completed pieces of work which, given widespread introduction, could yield annual savings of hundreds of millions of rubles. But for approximately a similar number of developments the questions of their implementation in the 12th 5-Year Plan period remain for the time being altogether open.

Such instances must make us more persistent in seeking ways to effect the efficient cooperation of central and local organs of management, especially on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and of enhancing the role of planning organs. At the same time new and more effective methods of cooperation between science and practical work must be sought and found. And although the oblast party organization has already discovered many organizational forms for improving the machinery of links between science and production which have proved their worth, many problems remain here. Above all, not all scientific collectives and their party organizations are yet operating with the necessary effectiveness nor are they struggling sufficiently persistently for the implementation of their proposals. The design and experimental production base — an important element of the materialization of ideas and for the acceleration of the introduction of scientists' developments, all the way through to their mass dissemination — is being built up only slowly.

The experience of many of the country's collectives, and above all of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, attests to the high effectiveness of unifying subdivisions which carry out fundamental scientific research, the design analysis of new solutions, and the production of experimental batches of materials, instru-

ments, and machines. Such experience also exists in Novosibirsk.

The utilization in new flowlines at enterprises of the Electrical Equipment Industry of powerful electron accelerators and other unique electrophysical equipment developed and built by the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Nuclear Physics has yielded during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan an economic savings totaling more than R250 million. But this savings would be immeasurably greater if the aforementioned equipment were to be put into series production and used in many sectors. Unfortunately negotiations over many years with the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry concerning the organization of the series production of industrial electron accelerators at its enterprises located in Novosibirsk have so far been fruitless.

Surely the discussion of the imperfection of links between science and production cannot be conducted ad infinitum? After all, because of a lack of vested interest and sometimes because of the indifference of certain economic leaders and passivity on the part of specialists, too much effort has to be spent on "pushing through" technical and technological solutions which have been brought into being and proven in practice.

While increasing the party's demands on the leaders of scientific research institutes and design organizations regarding the fruitfulness of their work, it is, at the same time, our task to nurture a sense of very great responsibility for the utilization of the latest achievements of Soviet science among leaders of all ranks.

The party Central Committee decision on the creation of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, which was mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, is an important step along the path of integrating science and production. One such complex — "Katalizator" — is headed by our USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Catalysis. As applied to Novosibirsk, this form reveals the opportunity to set up intersectorial scientific and technical complexes such as "Radiatsiya," "Mikrofotelektronika," "Impul'snyye Mashiny," and "Avtomatika," for which the appropriate proposals have already been submitted to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, on the basis of the academy institutes and with the inclusion in them of scientific research institutes and design bureaus of the so-called practical applications "zone" ["poyas" vnedreniya] which exists here, and on the basis of certain enterprises.

Speaking of the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress we, of course, are in no way inclined to minimize our shortcomings and our role in overcoming shortcomings. We fully support the CPSU Central Committee Political Report's propositions that success in the implementation of the programs outlined, and above all the program for scientific and technical progress, will largely depend on the creation of an atmosphere of creativity, demandingness, the improvement of cadre training, and the further enhancement of the standard of living and of the everyday life of our people.

The party Central Committee recently criticized sternly but justly the Novosibirsk party organization for shortcomings and

omissions in work on increasing the production of food resources. In the main the blame for the unsatisfactory solution of this important problem lies on our conscience. And although all types of agricultural products produced here are shipped out of the oblast (for instance, 340,000-350,000 metric tons of milk annually), we still have many unutilized reserves and still more shortcomings. The party Central Committee resolution on this issue has now been discussed in all party organizations and the necessary measures have been defined. With the aid of Siberian scientists measures have been devised for the introduction of intensive technologies in the production of grain, feed, and livestock raising products. Enterprises in agriculture and the processing industry are being reconstructed. In a word, the prerequisites are being created for obtaining a good harvest this very year which will make it possible to increase the output of livestock raising products and vegetables. At the same time we are counting on the fact that in the current 5-year plan period the oblast's lag in terms of the renewal of obsolete equipment and also in terms of the work load of equipment will be eliminated.

The practical implementation of the important tasks being discussed today at the congress will undoubtedly depend on our presence of mind, businesslike management, precision of action, and our ability to boldly and energetically resolve social problems. The weakest spot in the oblast is the construction complex. As in other oblasts, the development of our construction organizations is lagging behind.

The new leadership of the USSR Ministry of Construction has taken an understanding attitude toward our problems. But much dogged joint work still lies ahead in order to properly strengthen the construction base.

As can be seen, the success of the solution of many tasks will depend more and more, the further we proceed, upon the nature of the professional cooperation between central and local management organs. In this respect a number of positive trends have been defined just recently, including in our oblast. Important USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted, and also joint decisions with certain ministries and departments. This cooperation now needs to be backed up with a real system of energetic practical actions by the apparatuses of the ministries and local organs of management linked with the sensible and objective distribution of responsibility and concern for the state of affairs.

Speaking of the improvement of the style of our work, one ought once again to note as an undesirable phenomenon the increasing number of all manner of commissions from the center and the ever increasing flow of business papers and documents which have already been mentioned here by speakers. Extensive reference material and various documents are prepared for when those carrying out checks are due to arrive, and much time is spent on this.

We have measures against every eventuality, for every decision from a higher-level body we have our own decision, and for every occasion we hold a vast conference, even though at times it may be incoherent. We have all this but frequently the main thing is lacking — live organizational work and real deeds. There is frequently not time for this. We must resolutely and persistently

learn to work in a new manner, expand our outlook, study and apply progressive experience, and hone organizational skills.

Maybe the structure of the management apparatus ought to be examined, the consolidation and amalgamation of sectorial sections in party obkoms and kraykoms, and even in the CPSU Central Committee, should be embarked upon, and the further reduction of certain elements [zvenya] in ministries and departments should be carried out.

Social scientists must make a major contribution to the study of questions of management, of the style of work, and of the activation of the human factor. Meanwhile, since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, appreciable changes for the better in the activity of many social science establishments have not been forthcoming. Their recommendations are frequently divorced from life and are of a scholastic nature, as was rightly commented upon in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. In connection with the new tasks now facing the party and society, the need arises for the efforts of the social sciences to be focused on the main avenues in order that they may indeed be a theoretical tool for studying the processes taking place in society. Their organizational integration, above all in major scientific centers, in the context of comprehensive programs aimed at the study of problems which are urgent under contemporary conditions could become an important step in enhancing the efficiency of work.

Possibly thought should be given to the creation in the country of a single coordinating center which would direct the activity of numerous scientific subdepartments in the social sciences field toward the in-depth research of topical problems of the present time and the issuing of recommendations for the party's practical workers on the basis of this research.

There are still many shortcomings and omissions in our work. But the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are setting a living example of how we must combat these. The broad development of criticism and self-criticism, unity of word and deed, and the enhancement of exactingness toward cadres — this is what will help us to eliminate negative tendencies more rapidly and to restructure all activity in a spirit of great activeness, optimism, and businesslike efficiency.

Comrade delegates! In a few days our historic 27th party congress will complete its work and we will disperse to implement its decisions locally. The Communists of the Novosibirsk party organization realize the full measure of their responsibility for the fate of the radical transformations in the country and society and for the consolidation of international links with fraternal parties and peoples in the struggle for peace. The Communists and all the working people of Novosibirsk Oblast will do everything possible to be equal to the congress' demands and will make a fitting contribution to the development of the production forces of Siberia and of the country as a whole. (applause)

Kazakh's Nazarbayev

PM051832 Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 4-5

["Speech by Comrade N.A. Nazarbayev, Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The attention of the entire world public is focused on the work of our congress. The Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the 27th CPSU Congress provided a profound description of the modern world and defined strategic tasks for the all-around improvement of socialism, which is a major contribution to the theory and practice of communist building. The concept of socioeconomic acceleration put forward by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and unanimously supported by the party and people has been further developed. The Political Report is a vivid example of frank and principled discussion of the most urgent problems. It takes into account Lenin's behest: Tell the party and the people the truth and nothing but the truth! (applause)

On the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum and considering in a realistic and balanced way the results of the path that has been traveled, the party has set a task of exceptional importance — achieving a qualitatively new state of our society. This gives dynamism to social progress and strengthens in people creative initiative and the desire to work with high responsibility and initiative. The atmosphere which, thanks to the efforts of the Central Committee and its Politburo, today prevails in the party and among the people, accords with the aspirations of Communists and each Soviet person. Positive changes are visible in all spheres of life, in the psychology of leading cadres, and in people's common mood for action.

The people of Kazakhstan, together with the entire Soviet people, ardently approve the party's course of innovating, boldly questing, developing scientific and technical progress, and strengthening organization and order, and also wholly support its wide-ranging peace-loving foreign policy initiative. (applause)

The implementation of the party's directives and the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 set forth in Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report will promote the achievement of the supreme goal of the CPSU's economic strategy — the steady raising of the people's prosperity.

The fraternal union republics are being comprehensively developed and their contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex is growing. This is yet another vivid reflection of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the indissoluble friendship among the Soviet peoples.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan industrial production in Kazakhstan is planned to increase by 23-26 percent compared with the 19.4 percent achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Kazakh SSR's importance in the country's fuel and energy balance and in the production of phosphorites and nonferrous and ferrous metals will increase still further. The republic remains a major grain-

producing area and stockraising base of the USSR. As is well known, the marketable proportion of the grain we procured was around 60 percent, and Kazakhstan accounts for two-thirds of all-union wheat procurements. Its role in the implementation of the USSR Food Program is growing — it is planned to raise grain production to 30-31 million metric tons by 1990, which is almost 50 percent more than the average annual volume in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! Thanks to the constant attention and help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Kazakhstan took a new step forward in developing its national economy and culture in the last 5 years. Positively assessing what has been achieved, the republic's Communists at their 16th Congress resolutely revealed from the standpoint of the demands of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum the serious failings and shortcomings in the leadership of the economy and condemned the widespread cases of ostentation, arrogance, mismanagement, embezzlement of public property, the mania for "prestige" construction projects, and violations in the principles of social justice as well as in the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Calling things by their proper names, it must be said that there has been a standstill among workers in high posts on the pretext of stability. This has given rise to a situation of eulogy and subservience, has placed these leaders beyond criticism, and the demand for a careful attitude toward cadres has turned in places into total forgiveness and total license, which has led to violations of party and state discipline. Because of such cases revealed by the CPSU Central Committee last year, the first secretaries of Chimkent and Alma-Ata party obkoms, the chairman of the Tselinograd Oblispolkom, and a number of other leading workers were removed from their posts.

These negative phenomena could not fail to affect the development of the republic's national economy. Over the 5-year period some R2.5 billion in industrial output was underdelivered and returns on funds fell by 15 percent. More than 1 million square meters of housing was not commissioned. The state was supplied with less grain, meat, and milk than planned. It is typical that over the last decade industry has grown on average 2.4 times slower than in the previous 10 years. Justifiable and sharp party criticism was leveled against the republic in the Central Committee Political Report for these and other negative trends in our work. The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers is to blame for the lag in economic growth rates.

The republic must exactly analyze the lessons of the past and take practical measures to eradicate the causes of the shortcomings. It must be said that certain of our republic and oblast leaders are so unaccustomed to direct criticism that, after the Kazakh Communist Party Congress, they literally rushed to refute the obvious. And they are confused: Was it necessary to admit shortcomings so frankly? What caused them? Even though the answers to these questions were provided by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and by the entire course of the 27th party congress. (applause)

Comrades! We are only at the start of the path mapped out by the party for galvanizing the human factor and improving discipline; but it is already clear from last year's results that this path is fruitful. Kazakh people are now restructuring their work

taking account of the republic's place and role in the all-union division of labor and our responsibility to ensure the contribution to the common cause which the party and country expect of us. Production collectives are striving to ensure that from the very outset of the 5-year plan the rhythm and content of their labor accord with the intensive tasks of the 5-year plan. At the same time not everyone is yet working in the spirit of the demands of the times and stoppages are permitted, which attests to failings in the activity of republic organs and in the labor collectives themselves. But sometimes not everything depends purely on us. Unfortunately, the leaders of certain union ministries and departments, with no heed for the consequences, postpone the resolution of certain major problems for the republic for long periods and operate in the old way.

Today Kazakhstan accounts for 30-70 percent of output in the country of nonferrous metals such as copper, zinc, and lead. But because of the lag in the development of the raw material base this sector has found itself in a difficult position, although there are considerable ore deposits near to existing enterprises.

Moreover, over 30 percent of known reserve. of phosphorites in the USSR are concentrated in the south of the republic. On their basis major plants have been constructed which now produce 90 percent of all-union production of yellow phosphorus. Yet the enterprises' capacities are substantially underloaded. One of the main reasons is the shortage of electricity.

Last year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted resolutions whose implementation should resolve these problems. The 5-year plan has only just started, but the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, not having allocated for 1986 the funds stipulated by the resolutions, are already undermining the fulfillment of directive decisions in the first few months. As a result, the development not only of the aforementioned sectors, which are of all-union importance, but also the implementation of the targets outlined by the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 are threatened.

Is it not this approach that has given rise to the double counting, according to annual and 5-yearly plans; that has become established in recent 5-year plans? In certain places it has to all intents and purposes promoted the justification of amendments to plans, has often led to formalism in the organization of socialist competition, and has discouraged cadres. It is mainly because of these reasons that the republic was unable to meet the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan for electricity generation and oil extraction and refining.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report poses the very timely question that the time has come to raise the responsibility of planning organs in practice for quality and for ensuring that plans are balanced, and the responsibility of ministries for ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of party and government resolutions. (applause) Then the responsibility of local organs and enterprise leaders for the implementation of production targets will be higher and more concrete.

The problem of the comprehensive processing of the waste and slag produced by the metallurgical and phosphorus industries and thermal power stations can in no way be solved owing to departmental barriers. In Kazakhstan stocks of these products have reached over 5 billion metric tons and continue to grow, becoming a source for increasingly dangerous air and water pollution, land deterioration, and serious disruption of the ecological balance. Yet the utilization of these waste products is a profitable matter. Here, too, a considerable amount is being done in the republic. Thus, an entire R35 million complex at the Leninogorsk combine makes it possible to obtain as much nonferrous metal from waste per year as is produced from the processing of 3 million metric tons of ore. Building a mine of that capacity would cost some R200 million. And the cost of each metric ton of metal produced from waste is 40 percent less. I could go on. The Balkhash mining and metallurgical combine and the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine have introduced fundamentally new and essentially revolutionary techniques for the autogenous welding of copper, lead, and zinc raw materials that make it possible to raise assemblies' productivity many times over, to achieve considerable savings in resources, and to comprehensively utilize mineral raw materials. The widespread assimilation of these advanced techniques is one of the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress.

Bearing in mind the fact that the solution of the problem which we are discussing is of an intersector nature and usually gets bogged down in the infighting between departmental interests, we consider it necessary to create in the country an intersector scientific and technical complex "Secondary Resources and the Comprehensive Utilization of Raw Materials" under the auspices of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan.

In his speeches, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has repeatedly pointed to the serious shortcomings in gross cost indicators, on the basis of which growth rates are calculated and enterprises' work is assessed. For instance, the Karaganda metallurgical combine, with unused rolled metal capacity, in the last 5-year plan dispatched to other enterprises in the sector almost 1.5 million metric tons of steel billets over thousands of kilometers, spending considerable state funds on freight. Double counting of their cost resulted in an increase in sales volume being recorded for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, but in fact there had not been an additional gram of rolled metal produced. Unfortunately, such cases are not exceptional.

In this connection I would like to say that planning in rubles on the basis of the level that has been achieved puts the newly appointed economic leaders in a difficult position. And this is why: Their predecessors, creating a picture of prosperity, were not sufficiently painstaking in choosing funds. In order to "crank up" gross output they expanded double counting of materials and semimanufactures and hiked prices; some people did not even balk at overreporting. Now the output volume in rubles produced in this way serves as the base for planning for the further growth in production and labor productivity. This forces economic managers to go further down the path they have traveled. The quest for volume in terms of rubles counteracts the improvement of production efficiency and output quality, particularly of consumer goods. That is why we ardently support the task set in the

Central Committee Political Report of "working out effective cost-conscious incentives" in order to ensure that stress is laid not on gross output but on the quantity, range, and quality of goods! (applause)

Comrades! In the current 5-year plan the republic will have to increase meat and milk production by 21-29 and 17-19 percent respectively. However, it should be said that the funds invested in developing stockraising have not produced the proper returns, since extensive factors prevailed. This has led to the loss of the positions that had been gained. If the republic had maintained animal productivity even at the 1980 level the 5-year plan for meat production would have been fulfilled and the plans for milk and wool production would have been overfulfilled. Measures are currently being taken in the republic to improve the state of affairs in stockraising. However, it must be said that the main unresolved problem continues to be the prevailing discrepancy between the feed base and livestock numbers.

Since Kazakhstan is located in a risky area for crop farming the volume of procurement of succulent and coarse feed shows marked fluctuations from year to year. But even if the animals are fully supplied with feed and fed according to progressive techniques, farms still have a protein deficit of 500-600,000 metric tons and for many years livestock units have been receiving less than half of the grain forage that they need, which prevents work being conducted intensively and high weight conditions and milk yields being achieved.

Each oblast and rayon in the republic is now developing the "Protein" program based on boosting yields of grasses and silage crops, increasing pulse crops in the structure of feed cultivation, and expanding the area of irrigated land. The bringing of solonetz into agricultural use is a major reserve for feed production. For us solonetz land is truly a second virgin land. By 1990 we must open up almost 4 million hectares of this land. Yet today the necessary machines and equipment for this do not exist. Furthermore, there is a severe lack of silage harvesting combines and specialized enterprises for the production of deep-well pumps and floating pumping stations. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Gosplan, and other union organs must vigorously resolve the urgent problems of the countryside.

Comrades! The adoption of the new edition of the CPSU Program, its statutes and amendments, and the ratification of the Basic Guidelines — all documents of immense historic importance — will generate a new upsurge of labor and political activeness among Soviet people.

Everything toward which the Leninist party is orienting us today is imbued with a spirit of innovation and concern for the peaceful and happy future of our great socialist fatherland and each Soviet person. That is why for us Communists there is no higher honor than to be active fighters for high party ideals. (applause)

Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Head

PM051645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 6-7

["Speech by Comrade B.Ye. Paton, President of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and Director of the Ye.O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! We heard with tremendous attention the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. It analyzed from principled party stances the topical problems of the present stage which represents a turning point, defined the directions for restructuring and the tasks for accelerating our socioeconomic development and precisely formulated the Soviet concept of the peaceful future of mankind.

The congress documents will undoubtedly replenish our party's theoretical arsenal. The acceleration of scientific and technical development and the party's strategy are the key to solving all our problems. This strategy is a recurrent theme in Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report.

Fully supporting the course drawn up by the party, the Ukraine's scientists are seeking to place the tremendous creative potential of science at the service of the national economy.

Proceeding from the principle of the organizational unity of Soviet science, we are cooperating closely with the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the fraternal union republics and we are concentrating scientific forces and material resources primarily in those main avenues where we can ensure the attainment of leading positions in Soviet and world science.

We have achieved really important fundamental results in certain directions. New efficient technologies for machine building, metallurgy, and other sectors of industry have been devised on the basis of these results.

The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences is paying great attention to the consolidation of links with production and to the development and improvement of their forms. Over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, this provided the opportunity to introduce into the national economy 7,500 developments yielding an economic saving of more than R3 billion, to acquire 10,600 inventor's certificates for inventions, and to conclude 95 licensing agreements. (applause)

These indicators are 50-100 percent higher than what was achieved in the previous 5-year plan. But, comrades, we understand full well that, bearing in mind the new tasks, what we have done is patently inadequate.

The implementation of the party's strategic line requires that science should fully manifest itself as a direct production force. The conditions for this exist in our country. Soviet science is an acknowledged leader in many spheres of natural science, technology, and social science. In-depth basic research has always been its forte.

We are obliged to ensure the preferential development of fundamental research in the future too. However, the quest for new knowledge must be more fully combined with concern for its utilization as the party demands today.

I shall dwell on certain questions, which in my view are important and which are connected with the attainment of this goal. Above all it is necessary to considerably intensify the orientation of fundamental research toward the solution of scientific and technical problems of great national economic significance and toward obtaining results in the form of important technologies producing integrated solutions which will ensure the comprehensive modernization of production enterprises and whole sectors of our economy.

Here, unfortunately, by no means everything is proceeding smoothly as yet. It is frequently difficult to overcome inertia and to reorient existing sections, laboratories, or sometimes even whole institutes toward new, important decisive problems, having renounced traditional and obsolete themes which have been under elaboration for decades. In this connection we must overcome that certain timidity and bring this rich reserve into play. In sum, it is necessary to transfer more rapidly to the intensive, really intensive, development of our science.

The second thing which we must ensure is the breadth of scale of practical applications. Even hundreds and sometimes thousands of developments, when used on an individual basis, create only the illusion of progress. A radical turning point in this matter can be achieved only on the basis of energetic, reciprocal efforts by scientists and production workers and on the basis of unified actions and common decisions on the part of all the sides involved. We realize and admit that science has done by no means everything possible for practical applications on a broad scale. The chief thing that scientists must ensure here is that developments are completed to an adequate level, taking account of the real potential of enterprises for refining these developments and launching them into series production. For this, it is absolutely essential that scientific establishments have a well-developed experimental, design, and production base. Much also depends on the stance of workers in production. What is required on their part is a genuine interest in innovations and the ability and desire to undertake a justified risk and not to shirk responsibility.

We know of many progressive-minded leaders of ministries, departments, and enterprises whose initiative and energy ensures the rapid introduction of highly efficacious technologies, materials, and equipment on a broad scale. But of course today one can no longer rely merely on the high personal qualities of individual workers. There is now an acute need for the creation of a unified organizational-economic mechanism for accelerating scientific and technical progress, the elements of which must be the targeted and prompt backup for priority work, strict financially autonomous relations of the sides, the optimal combination of the leaders' rights and responsibilities, and the interest of all workers in achieving the highest possible technical and economic indicators.

In essence the process of forming such a mechanism has already begun. During his visit to our republic last summer, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev displayed great interest in the work of

the scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and noted the great potential of new organizational forms. We are proud of the high assessment in the Central Committee Political Report of the initiatives of our republic's party organization in the matter of creating intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers and in the matter of resource saving.

The powerful intersectorial scientific and technical complexes created in our country in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution in December last year must become an important element of the new structure of management.

We are convinced that in a number of instances they will make it possible within a brief time span to achieve preeminence in the world in important avenues of scientific and technical progress.

To proceed: The success of all our work on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress depends to no small degree on the balanced planning of its priority spheres. In this it is impossible to use as a reference point merely the level that has been achieved. It is essential to take into account the country's long-term needs. Otherwise we will be wittingly planning for laggardness. I shall cite just one example. The Soviet Union now consumes a quantity of steel pipes equal to the quantity consumed by the United States, Japan, the FRG, Britain, France, and Italy combined. In those countries the consumption of steel pipes is steadily declining, and they are used only where they cannot be replaced by nonmetallic pipes, primarily plastics pipes.

Our need for such pipes is enormous. They can and must be used widely in providing gas supplies to populated points, especially in rural localities, and in creating water supply, irrigation, and sprinkling systems. This will make it possible to save a tremendous quantity of metal, because 1 metric ton of plastic pipe replaces 4-5 metric of steel pipe. At the same time they will last for 50 years without any insulation. Meanwhile the plan lays down a fivefold lag in plastics pipe production in 1990 behind the level reached by the United States in 1984. The reason given is the absence of polyethylene and of production capacities. But the same reason remains, unfortunately, even for the year 2000, and in our view this is totally unacceptable.

I must, unfortunately, note that activity for accelerating scientific and technical progress, which by nature is dynamic and rational, is currently hedged about in a number of instances by a tremendous quantity of paperwork, forms, and unnecessary bureaucratic procedures of all kinds. Behind all this the work itself frequently gets lost and real activity gets replaced by the vacuous production of pieces of paper. Lamentable as it may be, even activity on the organization of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and also engineering centers is not devoid of such shortcomings at this time.

Comrades! The issues touched on earlier are acquiring special urgency because we have already embarked on the implementation of exceptionally complex and crucial tasks of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CMEA Countries Through the Year 2000 which was adopted in Moscow at the end of last year.

As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report stresses, an important reserve for reaching the forefront of modern technology lies in the broad cooperation of scientific establishments and enterprises of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries. We have been entrusted with scientific leadership of one of the five priority fields in this program, namely, "new materials and techniques for their production and processing," which envisages the creation of unique ceramic, composition, polymer, semiconductor, and new metallic — including amorphous — materials, and industrial techniques for their production and processing. We have plugged into this work two intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, seven engineering centers, and the scientific forces of many institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. The tasks here are very, very complex. Once again, above all, a new organizational economic mechanism is necessary for their solution together with the elimination of the aforementioned shortcomings. Without this, bearing in mind the extremely tight schedule — just 15 years — it is difficult to count on substantial success in attaining leading positions in the world in key fields of contemporary scientific and technical progress. In this connection great tasks face the party organizations of our complexes, institutes, and enterprises which must make each worker fully aware of the crucial nature of the work assigned to us and must take an active part in overcoming problems and obstacles that may arise. We must embark without delay on harmonious joint work with comrades from the fraternal countries. After all, as early as during this, the 12th, 5-year plan, specific end results must be achieved in the creation of new techniques and fundamentally new materials, machinery, and mechanisms. The precise and well-coordinated execution of work with colleagues from the fraternal countries is regarded by the Communists of our academy not only as their most important production task, but also as a direct political, party, and international duty.

Finally, comrades, the human factor is of special significance in attaining the set goals. The efforts of party organizations and of scientific and production collectives must be focused on the maximum activation of this factor. The fate of scientific and technical progress largely depends on who takes up, and carries further, the tradition of scientific questing. Therefore, the training of a worthy new scientific generation and the enlistment into science of talented, and I would say fanatical, young people is a task of great state and political significance.

The next influx of young scientists is already studying in schools and VUZes. It is necessary to attentively bring to light those who have an inclination for scientific work, correctly orient them, and carefully train them for professional activity in science. This must without fail be taken into account when improving the system of higher education. At the same time we must show concern for enhancing the prestige of scientific work and resolutely improve the whole range of conditions which ensure that talented young specialists will join our academy institutes. Specific government decisions are essential here and, of course, a sharp improvement in all our work in this field.

Esteemed comrades! The scientists of the Soviet Ukraine, perceiving the party's program goals as their own vital cause, will make a weighty contribution to the development of the economy

and culture of our beloved motherland. (applause)

Altay Kraykom's Popov

PM060924 Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade F.V. Popov (First Secretary of Altay CPSU Kraykom)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The more you read the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the more deeply you ponder its content, the more fully you realize the truly historic significance of the turnaround in the life of the party and the country initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The analysis of our motherland's international situation and new initiatives and proposals are widely reflected in the report. The statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary of 15 January this year has been supported by all delegates, all representatives and guests of our congress, and all people of good will throughout the world. The international prestige of the Land of the Soviets is greater and mightier than ever. (applause)

We can all see what a beneficial impact is exerted on people's deeds and mood and on the whole sociopolitical atmosphere by the dynamic, purposeful activity of the Central Committee, its Politburo, and its Secretariat aimed at bringing into play all factors accelerating our development, at eradicating all kinds of negative phenomena from Soviet society's life, and at opening up even greater scope for the people's creative initiative.

All this meets with complete support from the Communists and all Soviet people. (applause)

The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 spell out specific plan targets to implement the CPSU's Program goals. The report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sums up on the basis of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report the results of what has been done and reveals the negative phenomena that have retarded the country's economic growth.

The validity of the analysis made in the report and the fairness of the assessments that were made can be borne out by the state of affairs in our Altay Kray.

In the past few years the economy of the kray, like that of the whole country, has undergone further development. However, the economic growth rates that were achieved, especially in agriculture, did not accord with what had been planned, and by no means full use was made of the reserves and potential existing in the national economy. Unfortunately, the kray party organization did not make a principled assessment of this, the loud and sometimes ambitious assurances were not backed up by specific action, and exactingness was reduced. All this was bound to

affect the formation of cadres, people's sentiments, attitudes to matters, and ultimately the results of economic activity.

After the Central Committee April Plenum the party kraykom and party organizations waged a resolute struggle against manifestations of complacency and the notorious [tendency to cite] "objective factors." I must frankly say that it is not easy to break established habits. Not all leaders have yet deeply grasped the essence of the new demands and new tasks, and all the indications are that there are some who are incapable of changing their methods. We take all this into account in our practical work.

Of course, bread, the fulfillment of the difficult targets of the USSR Food Program, and the development of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex are in the forefront of all our many concerns. The Political Report specially pointed out the exceptional urgency and importance of these problems.

We are deeply perturbed by the fact that for 10 years the gross production of agricultural products, especially grain, has remained at practically the same level in the kray, which accounts for almost two-fifths of the grain and one-third of the meat and milk produced in West Siberia.

During the last 5-year plan the targets for grain sales to the state were only half fulfilled and the plans for sales of livestock, poultry, potatoes, and certain other types of agricultural output were not fulfilled. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly criticized us for this at the conference in Tselinograd.

Drawing the necessary conclusions from an objective, self-critical analysis of the situation in agriculture and determining ways of solving the exceptionally complex task facing us — attaining stable average annual grain harvests of 7-7.5 million metric tons, increasing production of grain by 50 percent by 1990, of meat by 30 percent, and of milk by 20 percent — we are focusing our efforts primarily on improving the return on each hectare of plowland, imposing order on the land, and eradicating instances of negligence and mismanagement, which are unfortunately still often encountered.

The 6 million metric tons harvested in 1985 was not enough to fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state and supply livestock raising with feed even to the tune of 50 percent.

We must abandon the "firm conviction" that a yield of about 20 quintals per hectare has been obtained only once in Altay's history. Yes, that is so. But apathy about this and the constant mentioning of it do nothing to mobilize cadres, and sometimes actually demoralize them. This fact, the record achievement and experience, must be studied, adopted, and introduced.

We cannot wait another hundred years!

Unless we do this, our mistakes will be pointed out to us, strictly pointed out, quite correctly. We must do this. We have no other choice. This is for us the sharpest turning point, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in the Political Report to the congress.

When it comes to the specific directions in our work, these are

first of all the all-around optimization of intensive techniques of wheat cultivation. Last year the application of these techniques yielded an additional 500,000 metric tons or so of grain.

I must say that this is clearly not the result that we expected. The point is not only that only half of the mineral fertilizers required by intensive techniques were actually allocated. Not all methods of progressive techniques were followed everywhere, and many farms failed to comply with the elements of the antierosion and moisture-conserving farming systems and did not carry out agro-technical operations at the optimum times.

We are drawing the necessary conclusions from this and have organized widespread studies for machine operator and specialist cadres. We are planning to expand the area of fallow sown to grain from 500,000 to 700,000 hectares.

In our conditions fallow, the best predecessor crops, and the existence of a sufficient quantity of correctly cultivated, well-tended, well-fertilized replacement [remontnyy] land is a fundamental question, although that is a mere truism.

We believe it is necessary to increase the area of grain crops cultivated via intensive techniques and to supply it with mineral fertilizers according to the established norm.

This will yield a real, weighty return — a substantial increase in the production of high-quality Altay grain.

The problem of mineral fertilizers is not simple. It is also featured in the draft Basic Guidelines, which envisage starting the construction of an Altay nitrogen fertilizers plant during the 12th 5 Year Plan. However, there has long been talk of this plant.

We would ask that the construction of this plant, which is so necessary to the whole region, be expedited and that the potential for further developing the mineral fertilizer industry in Siberia be considered.

The shortage of means of motor transport remains a constraint and leads to serious losses. The experience of last year's harvesting, when we were given considerable assistance in the form of motor vehicles by decision of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrated that by this means alone it was possible to harvest about 1.5-2 more quintals of grain per hectare. And, most importantly, to gather the entire harvest!

This is an exceptionally important problem for our region. The harvest has to be gathered in 12-15 days at most, since the fall in Siberia scarcely pampers us; but because of the shortage of transportation and other equipment the harvesting drags out over 6-8 weeks.

There are also considerable reserves of intensification in livestock raising. There is the improvement of breeding work and the expansion of herd reproduction. But the most important thing here is to increase the production of good-quality, protein-balanced feed. Protein is now 20 percent short of the requirement. A specific program for resolving this problem is being elaborated in the kray.

The expansion of irrigated farming is of great importance in our conditions for the guaranteed provision of livestock raising with a sufficient quantity of coarse and succulent feed. The party Central Committee is supporting and helping us in this matter. We now have only 150,000 hectares of irrigated land, but by the end of the 5-year plan we must have at least 300,000; and by the year 2000, 500,000. The kray party organization is working hard on this.

In order to resolve all these tasks it is not enough to support, we must vigorously implement the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report regarding the need to more resolutely break with the stereotyped thinking oriented toward extensive methods of economic management and more actively equip economic leaders and specialists with modern intensive methods of plant growing and livestock raising and with a deep understanding of the essence of the new techniques, financial autonomy, the team contract, and the ability to work without making losses on a self-financing basis.

In short, it is also important and necessary to teach all this to our whole party, our political aktiv. In order to organize people to resolve qualitatively new tasks, the organizers themselves need to have a good grasp of both the essence of the tasks and the ways of resolving them. Unfortunately, sometimes our cadres have only a "superficial" and "general" knowledge of these things. But it has always been useless to lead in that way, and it is especially so nowadays. All-around constant cadre training, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, is the most fundamental question.

The party kraykom, raykoms, and primary party organizations see it as their important, paramount task to create normal conditions for rural working people's labor, daily lives, and leisure and to improve their skill.

The efforts of the new management organs of the agro-industrial complex are directed toward solving the fundamental problems of intensifying agricultural production. Party committees have posted the best qualified and most experienced specialist organizers to work in these organs.

The CPSU Central Committee orients us toward the need for a comprehensive approach toward solving urgent economic and social problems. We are particularly aware of the importance of this approach in the case of the development of Altay's agro-industrial complex. We are seeking to ensure that, at the same time as the production base develops, the infrastructure strengthens and the scale of sociocultural construction expands.

There are also problems here in whose resolution we must work more vigorously with central organs.

The prevailing situation — and this is an objective fact — is that the provision of capital per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the kray, according to Central Statistical Administration figures, is half that for the RSFSR. This is the result of the fact that for decades the planning of capital investments and equipment has been based "on the level that has been reached." This shortsighted approach, as has already been said here, results in serious problems.

Unfortunately, even now relative capital investments in the kray are planned at half the average level for the RSFSR.

The disproportion between the production and processing of agricultural output is increasing in the kray each year. Over 40 percent of it is shipped out unprocessed. Everyone is well aware of the losses that this causes. A solution of these acute problems must not be avoided.

The buildup of capacities for local processing of agricultural raw materials will make it possible to improve the general efficiency of the agro-industrial complex, to preclude losses of raw materials during transportation and storage, to accelerate the socioeconomic development of rayon centers, and to stabilize the rural population.

A major shortcoming in the efficient development of the agro-industrial complex is the weak party influence on the link between science and agricultural production. And something that is equally important is that we deal badly with the development of our own science. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Siberian Department of the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences quite rightly censured the Altay party kraykom over this.

Siberia's grain growers need high-yield strains of grain crops that ripen early and scientifically substantiated methods for employing progressive techniques and antierosion systems. That is a great reproach to us and the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences from the CPSU Central Committee. Not having agricultural science in Altay simply means working in the dark, so to speak.

There is yet another question. The kray party organization is entrusted with considerable responsibility for organizing the fulfillment of the party and government decisions on questions of the development of agricultural machine building. Each year the kray's enterprises produce a great quantity of tractors, plows, motors, and other products totaling R1 billion.

The retooling of agriculture requires the reconstruction of a number of plants. A number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted in this regard.

Unfortunately, the fulfillment of some of them is lagging behind. The commissioning of a number of capacities is behind schedule and the assimilation of powerful new tractors — both agricultural and logging — is being delayed. Specific measures are not being taken to develop and put in production the fundamentally new T-250 tractor.

This is a great deficiency of ours. We are taking the necessary measures at the local level; but it is necessary for the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to deal with these questions more specifically and with greater persistence.

Problems of the specialization of agricultural machine building merit special examination, in our view.

It seems economically expedient and advisable to concentrate the development and production of soil cultivation equipment and attachments for intensive techniques, primarily for Siberia, mostly in Altay's enterprises where the production base exists for this, although it needs to be expanded and, most importantly, there are trained cadres.

One more point: Altay's power industry requires special decisions, without which in some places it is simply difficult to further develop the kray's national economy. In conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, we have now formulated measures to develop the power industry in the long term. But I must state, and I think the ministry leadership will agree, that there are fewer vigorous measures on their part.

The Central Committee Political Report, the Bolshevik frankness and scientific approach with which the vital problems of our development are set out in it, and the great exactingness and professionalism of our congress all constitute a wonderful school for each of us, for party cadres, and for all Communists. After all, it is no secret that for a while the attention paid to fostering political leadership qualities in cadres was relaxed, a technocratic approach began to prevail over the political approach, and some personnel lost political keenness. The Political Report uses specific examples to show what this led to in practice.

The truthful and reasonable words dictated by concern for peace, the peoples' happiness, and the fate of mankind which have rung out from this rostrum have evoked an ardent response throughout the world. This raises still higher the prestige of our glorious Leninist party and our mighty socialist state. And every Communist and every Soviet person is rightly proud of this.

The kray's Communists and working people, like all Soviet people, ardently and unanimously approving the CPSU's wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the Central Committee's political course and practical activity and approving the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report and the program documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, will do everything to implement the glorious and imposing plans outlined by the party. (applause)

Politburo Approves Work on Congress Decisions

LD132015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian

1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] At its 13 March session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the top priority measures on organizing work to fulfill the 27th party congress decisions and studying and explaining its documents. The decision, which has been adopted on this issue, sets forth the task of consolidating in party organizations and in every labor collective the attitudes, party principles, criticism and self-criticism, highly exacting demands on cadres for an entrusted area, and identification and elimination of shortcomings and omissions on time — as set forth by the Congress.

Stress was laid on the importance of every Communist and every Soviet person becoming actively involved in practical work to implement the plans mapped out by the party. It is planned to discuss the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks ensuing from its decisions at plenums of party committees, aktiv meetings, and in primary party organizations. It is also proposed to discuss these tasks at sessions of soviets of people's deputies, in trade union and Komsomol organizations, and at sittings of the collegiums of ministries and departments.

At the same time, the primary attention of all party, local soviet, and economic bodies should be concentrated on practical implementation of the decisions of the party congress in the specific areas of each branch of the economy, each city or rural area, and each labor collective; on the fulfillment of planned tasks for the current year and the 12th 5-year period as a whole; and on the improvement of organizational and political work and the styles and methods of managing economic and social development and the cause of the communist education of the working people. Party committees and primary party organizations are called upon to ensure broad elucidation of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the party program and rules, and other congress documents and to convey the spirit and essence of its decisions to every Soviet person.

The materials of the 27th CPSU Congress will be studied in the system of party studies and economic education, in different forms of mass propaganda, and in educational establishments. Elucidation of congress documents should be closely linked with energetic action to accelerate the country's social and economic development, intensify the economy, perfect Soviet democracy, and further strengthen discipline and good order, and with the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive work, bold creative research, and the affirmation of the principles of social justice with the comprehensive consolidation of the moral foundations of Soviet society.

The Politburo places a high value on the speeches made at the congress by representatives of foreign parties and countries and the solidarity they expressed with the political course of the CPSU and Soviet State. The relevant departments have been instructed to continue pursuing a consistent course toward the comprehensive consolidation and development of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and to support all forces that back social progress, peace, and the security of peoples.

Having considered the remarks and proposals voiced by delegates to the party congress, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that their speeches showed a high degree of political maturity and an understanding of the necessity for radical changes in all spheres of public life. Delegates' speeches were of an exacting and constructive nature. They were in line with the innovative spirit of the documents discussed at the congress and manifested a genuinely partylike concern for improving matters in the country and eradicating everything that hinders progress. Essentially, not a single sphere of the life of Soviet society remained outside the scope of critical analysis.

Stressing the great political and practical significance of the remarks and proposals of the delegates, the Politburo pointed out that implementing them is an important precondition for overcoming bottlenecks and difficulties existing in the national economy, in strengthening monitoring from below of the work of management organs, and in developing effective resolutions to questions of party, state and economic construction. It is proposed that the USSR Council of Ministers, departments of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments, and the AUCCTU carefully consider the suggestions made by delegates and ensure that everything of value in them is carried through into practice, reflected in plans for socioeconomic development, and utilized to improve management of society's affairs.

The establishment of supervision of the prompt consideration of observations and proposals of delegates to the 27th party congress was made incumbent upon CPSU Central Committee departments.

Measures were considered to further improve managing industries in the country's fuel and energy complex. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this question provides for the formation, as a permanently functioning organ, of a USSR Council of Ministers bureau for the fuel and energy complex. Its most important tasks are to increase production of fuel and electrical and geothermal energy by the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, implementation of comprehensive utilization of fuel and power resources, pursuing a unified energy-saving policy, and developing progressive new forms of specialized transportation, as well as the further expansion of cooperation in these spheres with the CEMA member-countries. Within the limits of its authority the bureau will make decisions that will be issued in the form of USSR Council of Ministers directives.

Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers were adopted with the aim of accelerating the development of projects on the production of instruments and means of automation for scientific research. They envision the preparation of a nationwide program for developing instruments and means of automation for scientific research in the 1986-1995 period, with special attention given to production of instruments needed for the development of priority areas of science and technology.

Guided by the orientations of the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved a resolution on supplementary measures to improve capital construction for the purpose of accelerating scientific and

technical progress in the national economy. The resolution maps out a complex of measures connected with ensuring strict observance of normative time limits for the erection of buildings and with enhancing the incentives of construction and assembly organizations and other participants in construction as regards the implementation of works for the technical refitting and reconstruction of existing production units, and in the further development of the economic method of construction.

It was stressed that party and state organs — central and local — must regard the enhancement of the efficiency of capital construction as one of the most important economic and political tasks directed toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic rates of development.

At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, measures were approved for considerably accelerating the production, in the current 5-year plan, of new machines, equipment, and instruments provided with electronic devices and microprocessors. Also, certain other decisions were made on the practical realization of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of development of the national economy and domestic and foreign policy.

Party Members Expelled for Drinking Session
LD140013 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 2353 GMT 13 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar (TASS) — *PRAVDA* publishes a report, "In the Party Control Committee Attached to the CPSU Central Committee." It says that the raykom secretaries and chairman of the rayispolkom of Sol-Iletskiy rayon in Orenburg Oblast organized a drinking session after a rayon party conference. For the gross contravention of the norms of party morality they have been expelled from the party.

Massive River Diversion Scheme in North Dropped
AU091506 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 9 Mar 86

[By Pierre Lanfranchi]

[Excerpt] Moscow, March 9 (AFP) — Moscow has abandoned a massive scheme, first proposed under Stalin, to divert water from the north to the south of the country, according to the final version of development plans published Sunday. The change in the plan was voted at the Soviet Communist Party's 27th Congress and published Sunday in *PRAVDA*, the Communist Party newspaper.

The reference in previous party programmes to diverting some rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean south towards the Volga, and southeast from there to the Kuban River, which flows into the Black Sea, has been dropped. The plan, as it initially was conceived, would have irrigated almost 4.5 million hectares (11.25 million acres) of land in arid Soviet Central Asia, and significantly increased arable lands in the regions of the Don, the Caucasus and some parts of the Ukraine.

Now, *PRAVDA* refers only in general terms to "furthering the study of problems linked to the regional distribution of hydraulic resources."

Two weeks before the congress opened on February 25, a prominent economic reformer, Abel Aganbegyan, said the 10-billion-ruble (13 billion dollar) plan was not only too costly but shaky on scientific grounds.

The final program appears to show that Mr. Aganbegyan's criticism was taken into account: The extent of irrigation plans for the new five-year plan from 1986 to 1990, was cut from 85,000 to 45,000 hectares (25,250 to 11,250 acres) in the Kirghizia region north of Afghanistan. In the Turkmenistan region north of Iran, for example, it was cut from 160,000 to 100,000 hectares (400,000 to 250,000 acres).

Ethical Issue Examined

LD122044 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian carries a 90-minute program at 1840 GMT on 13 March entitled: "Meeting with Academician D.S. Likhachev", during which Dmitriy Sergeyevich Likhachev, member of the Literature and Language Department and History Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences answers questions posed by a studio audience.

Talking about ethical issues in science, Likhachev says:

"If science occupies such a colossal place in our lives and if it has become so complex, then ethical issues arise. This is a sphere which demands some sort of new, previously unknown, moral norm. The ethics of scientific work, the ethics of the scientist — this is an issue of paramount importance. Academician Leonid Ivanovich Sedov wrote on this subject as far back as 1973 — there is a very good concluding chapter in his book about the ethics of scientists, the ethics of scientific work.

"Now I would like to cite a specific example of the significance of ethics in scientific work, in the organization of scientific work, in the implementation of scientific projects, and so on. The example is as follows: Recently, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences called a conference on the issues of diverting some of the sources of northern rivers to the south. There must have been some 60-70 people at this conference; the list of those invited was biased. That is the first violation of ethical norms. So, if a conference is being assembled, then the issue must be prepared in a corresponding manner and the conference must also be prepared. After all, the point here is the fate of a multitude of northern settlements, the fate of the Russian north in general.

"No archeologists were invited, no art critics, no historians, no folklore specialists — no representatives of the humanities defending cultural interests were invited to this conference. That is the first violation and it is an ethical violation, it is a violation of ethical norms. Besides, there was no explanation as to why this diversion of rivers is needed anyway. To raise the level of the Caspian? But the Caspian has risen so much these last few years that it should not be raised any more. This rise has been above the optimum level and territories are being flooded on which

sanatoriums, etc. have already been built, on the seashore. So, there is no sense at all in raising the Caspian even further and sacrificing the Russian north.

"Subsequently, what was proposed for discussion? The first stage of the diversion of rivers — the first stage. But tell me, please, is it possible to have, in architecture, discussion of the design for the first level of a building and what it will be like? It is something quite impossible to allow the first scheme — and this without a vote — to allow this first stage of diverting some six cubic kilometers of water from the north to the south. At the same time, there was no discussion of what will perish when this happens. So, the town of Totma is flooded and Kargopol is washed away.

"So, you understand that, after all, any such large projects demand some sort of very profound conceptions about how they may be discussed. Can the present population of Russia deal with its monuments and deprive its descendants, the future generations, of these monuments? Is this moral or not? Why does the population of the Russian north — which has lived there since the 12th century and is startling in its qualities, including its moral qualities, work traditions, folk traditions, literary traditions, and so on — have to give up its monuments and its work traditions, to lose its native country in order to divert water to the south?

"So, you see, the issues are colossal and a great number of examples could be cited on the very same issues, when thoughtlessness and — how should it be put — insufficient responsibility on the part of scientists for their actions can lead to catastrophic consequences for whole areas of the country. And if it is true that the third stage of diverting the waters will touch on Pechora, that means the fate of the Momi people — one of the most interesting and cultured people in the Russian north, for whom the Russian people are responsible — will also be decided. Thus, I have approximately outlined the situation which worries me in the extreme, which I consider to be the most important at the moment — issues of scientific morals, scientific ethics. Thank you." (applause)

Writer's Responsibilities to People Delineated

PM121645 Moscow *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*
in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Times Dictate"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress ended on 6 March 1986. It adopted decisions of historic significance which determine both the nature and pace of progress for years and decades to come, progress toward a qualitatively new condition of the socialist society.

The strategic course elaborated by the party at its 27th congress is to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The party sees acceleration as the key to economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and foreign problems. Acceleration is the renewal of all our life.

The Soviet creative intelligentsia, like all our people, warmly support the congress decisions and there is no doubt that they will

make every effort to put them into practice.

The times we are living in are critical times. They imperiously make their tough demands on every Soviet person, wherever he works: on the main conveyor belt of a giant plant or in a modest factory, in the pit or at the furnace, in the sovkhoz grainfields or in the scientific laboratory. It makes these demands on literary and artistic figures also. They are called upon to enrich society with new spiritual assets and create works which truthfully, profoundly, and vividly reveal the meaning of the great creative work of the party and people.

At every stage of its history, multinational Soviet literature has always played an important part in strengthening society's moral health. This role was stressed with particular force by M.S. Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report:

"Our literature, while reflecting the birth of a new world, at the same time played an active part in its formation by molding the man for that world — the patriot to his motherland and the true internationalist. In this way it chose its proper place, its role in the whole people's cause. Also, this is the criterion which the people and party use in assessing the work of the writer or artist, which literature and Soviet art themselves use in approaching their own tasks."

Many factors determine the force and significance of works of literature. Perhaps most important among them is the position of the artist, the ideological and social orientation of his talent. In many books by Soviet writers we can clearly see what they are calling for and what they are fighting against. Our literature resolutely rejects the dispassionate, objectivist "recording" of life's phenomena. Clearly defined social criteria of good and evil form the basis of its main lines of research. Literature draws its strength from its indissoluble links with the people's life and finds there the answers to the most burning questions of the time.

Soviet literature has something to be proud of. Many of its works meet the highest and strictest criteria. From the earliest years of October to the present day there extends a firm, fruitful tradition of active service by literature in the interests of the party, the people's interests. Many books reveal with great artistic force the historic meaning of the people's achievements and depict at his full stature their hero — the fighter, the active man who is constantly in the mainstream of life.

While taking legitimate pride in its successes and achievements, our literature cannot rest on its laurels. The times decisively rule out ostentation and ballyhoo, "putting on a show," and engaging in idle verbiage. On the basis of its gains, literature, like our society as a whole, must move further forward and make its contribution to the nationwide cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. As in all spheres of human activity, stagnation is intolerable in artistic creation. That is why, in accordance with Lenin's precepts and in accordance with the exacting spirit of the times, we literary people should all become more keenly attentive toward still unresolved problems and focus our efforts on the eradication of shortcomings which are retarding literature's development and can no longer be tolerated.

In certain works and scientific publications philosophical confusion and a nonclass approach to the analysis of the complex

phenomena of life and culture still have a perceptible impact. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report says that attempts are not infrequently made, in the guise of national originality, "to present in idyllic terms reactionary nationalist and religious vestiges which run counter to our ideology, to the socialist way of life, and to the scientific philosophy." How should we assess the attempted revision of the legacy of the Russian revolutionary democrats, when certain critics offer idyllic interpretations both of Ostrovskiy's "Dark Realm" [title of a article by Dobrolyubov analyzing Ostrovskiy's plays, which depicted Russian society before the abolition of serfdom] and of Goncharov's Oblomovism [Oblomov was the apathetic, weak-willed central character of Goncharov's novel]? Nor can it be tolerated that Lenin's teaching on the two cultures within each national culture is regarded by certain scholars as a mere tactical maneuver prompted by a specific historical stage.

In order to advance successfully, literature today has more need than ever for ideological precision and strictly regulated social class guidelines.

The widespread shortcomings of modern literature were spoken of at the congress. Showy verbosity, that throwback to the notorious "uncontroversial" approach, and gloomy forays into sordid naturalism are two sides of the same coin. They mark to an equal degree the substitution of a gloomy, mechanical imitation of life for a profound artistic study of all of its complexities and contradictions. This gives rise to that grayness which was expressed by the poet in these bitter lines: "And it is all alike, all the same as what is or could be, and it is all so impalatable that you want to howl out loud."

One cannot fail to be alarmed at the fact that there are still many works in which, instead of a full-blooded hero marked by the clarity and activeness of his life stance, the richness of his inner world, and true dialectics of feelings, there are characters of dubious moral qualities who skillfully disguise a "petit bourgeois mug" beneath the apparent "complexity" of trivial feelings. Such works are focused on the charms of the "good life," piquant details of intimate relationships, rows and squabbles, and the moral torments of the most commonplace rogue. There is still a significant percentage of worthless books made up of superficial sliding through life, wallowing in the mud of everyday trivia and squalor, and earthbound lackluster.

One important shortcoming of many modern works is timidity in the face of the true complexities of the life being depicted. It can happen that a writer addresses a topical theme, introduces genuinely current conflicts into his story, and tries to probe important traits of contemporary man. But these good intentions are to a significant degree rendered worthless by the usual stereotypes of artistic thought and the introduction of clichéd situations and conflicts by way of subject matter and of familiar characters who crop up in book after book. This applies not to the opportunist who is always ready to "represent" everything that is "required," but to writers whose creative potential entitles us to expect more of them.

"Society expects from the writer artistic discoveries, the truth about life, which has always been the essence of real art," it was said at the congress. The truth about life is at the basis of many

works which have become our Soviet classics. The struggle for Soviet power inspired writers to create *Chapayev* [by Furmanov] and *Iron Torrent* [Zheleznyy Potok by Serafimovich], *Well and Good* [Khorosho by Mayakovskiy] and *The Rout* [Razgrom by Fadeyev], *Quiet Flows the Don* [Tikhii Don by Sholokhov] and *The Road to Calvary* [Khozhdeniye po Mukam by A.N. Tolstoy]. The socialist transformations of the first 5-year plans were incorporated in *Virgin Soil Upturned* [Podnyataya Tselina by Sholokhov], *Sot* [by Leonov], *Forward, Oh Time!* [Vremya, Vpered! by Katayev], *People From the Backwoods* [Lyudi iz Zakholustya by Malyshev], and *The Tanker 'Derbent'* [Tanker 'Derbent' by Krymov]. The enthusiasm of the nationwide battle against fascism is conveyed to us by *Vasilii Terkin* [by Tvardovskiy] and *The Young Guard* [Molodaya Gvardiya by Fadeyev], *Invasion* [Nashestiye by Leonov] and *The Story of a Real Person* [Povest o Nastoyashchem Cheloveke by Polevoy]. In contemporary literature there are also works remarkable, above all, for all their striving to attain a profound, multifaceted, living truth. Here we cannot but recall F. Abramov's *Pryaslinyye*, N. Dumbadze's *Law of Eternity* [Zakon Vechnosti], V. Bykov's *Token of Disaster* [Znak Bedy], and many other books which enshrine the typical traits of our difficult times.

Fidelity to the truth of life is one of the main criteria in assessing literary phenomena. Literary experts, aesthetes, philosophers, and critics argue a great deal about this concept. Today we must be particularly attentive toward the theoretical propositions put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and seek in them the key to the clarification of the paramount complex problems of literature's development. We read in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report: "But truth is not an abstract concept. It is concrete. It lies in the people's achievements and the contradictions of society's development, in the heroism and daily grind of working life, in all its diversity, drama, and greatness. Only literature — ideologically committed, artistic, people's literature — educates people to be honest, strong in spirit, and capable of bearing the burden of their times."

If we proceed on the basis of the interpretation of literature's role and significance as one of the most important means of people's social and spiritual education, we can boldly assert that the main affair of literature is, above all, the profound and multifaceted comprehension of the socialist way of life. Given this essential condition, literature can give the reader that "lesson in truth" which was spoken of at the 27th CPSU Congress. This view of the matter orients the writer toward active involvement in life, the profound, thorough study of its trends and contradictions, and the ability to separate the primary from the secondary, the substantive from the accidental. This view demands the artistic embodiment of life in all its real complexity and resolutely rules out both "varnishing" and "blackening."

Deviation from the truth of life leads to substantial shortcomings in our contemporary literature and art. The 27th congress noted the "low standard of certain literary works, television programs, and movies, which suffer from a lack not only of ideological and aesthetic clarity, but of elementary taste."

It was also said that "there is a need for a substantial improvement in movie hire and book and journal publishing." Drawing an analogy with material production, we may say that

in literature also, the notorious "gross production figures" often crowd out many important indicators — above all, quality. The consumer, however, does not favor such "output" with his attention. So numerous anthologies of poems and stories, novels and novellas gather dust in the bookstores and on the library shelves, books whose creators have been successful in only one thing — forcing, "pushing" their stillborn offspring through the publishing houses and journals' editorial offices.

In the struggle for the quality of literature, a major, responsible role belongs to criticism. And much as it grieves us to admit it, our literary criticism often fails to cope with this, its main role.

The 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the Political Report of the party Central Committee says: "Literary and artistic criticism must shake off complacency and deference to rank, be guided by precise aesthetic and class criteria in assessing works, and come out more actively against ideological aridity, showy verbosity, petty, sordid naturalism, opportunism, and time-serving."

Our criticism often describes in great detail literature's real — and, sometimes, imagined — successes and mentions shortcomings cautiously ("Won't people get worried?"). There are far fewer thoughtful, analytical articles and reviews which examine attentively, and with high commitment, both the strong and the weak aspects of modern literature than there are complimentary "responses." Criticism has acquired its own firm stereotypes. A book of very modest virtues is not infrequently extolled either because it is devoted to a topical subject or because of a sympathetic attitude toward an author whom it is customary to praise, so to speak, from inertia. Here criticism bypasses in bashful silence a fact of some importance: namely, the fact that the book reveals its author's poor knowledge of life, that its subject is banal and its heroes stilted, and that it is written in clumsy language which has nothing in common with the language of artistic literature. Thus, a bold, monumental canvas is created out of little lines. And this picture is firmly in contradiction with the demands of the times, which categorically exclude ostentation and ballyhoo.

Let us open some issues of our literary-artistic journals. A considerable proportion of their precious space is allocated, as a rule, either to articles in the literary portrait genre, or to items marking the birthdays of modern writers. The genre itself seems to presuppose a singular "poetic" form. People writing about a contemporary writer prefer not to analyze his creative work comprehensively and objectively, but to vie with one another in proposing toasts.

The party's raising of the question of increasing exactingness toward works nominated for top prizes is very timely. Until recently, the very fact of such a nomination seemed to automatically predetermine the tone of critical discussions of a work. Instead of businesslike, detailed study, criticism not infrequently adopted the genre of odes, which could hardly be more alien to its nature. But neither a work nor its author can be belittled in any way by a calm, objective critical examination. This approach on the part of criticism will reveal its true respect for a writer's talent.

The party requires the mass information media to be more thoughtful and flexible, and warns against the pursuit of sensational incidents. These demands apply fully to literary criticism, in which both songs of praise and sensational "dressing downs" are equally intolerable.

Here too, we must resolutely cut short any attempts to speculate on criticism, whereby, instead of a serious, thoughtful analysis of literary phenomena, first place is given to self-assertion by the writer and his desire to win laurels in the dubious field of noisy and unsubstantiated "exposures."

The party once again reminds us all of the essential conditions for literature's successful development: "tact, an understanding of the nature of creativity, and, without fail, love for literature and art and respect for talent." "The party supports and will support everything talented in literature and art which is permeated by the spirit of loyalty to the party and people," the 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report says.

Our crucial times demand frank, open discussions. "In order to ensure that irresponsibility becomes a thing of the past, we must make it a rule to call things by their names and judge everything unequivocally," it was said at the congress. In literature, as in society as a whole, a psychological reorientation is needed. The shortcomings of our literature and criticism have a significant influence on the moral and psychological climate in the literary milieu. Singing people's praises and handing out laurels is far from being a harmless pursuit. All this gives rise to intolerance toward criticism on the part of a number of writers, who have become accustomed to seeing it as a kind of "good offices bureau." But a correct attitude toward criticism is a norm of our life, an important sign of professionalism on the part of a writer. One wonders: How can we talk of professionalism, when you only have to note the weaknesses of a particular book for complaints and refutations to come pouring into the editorial offices of newspapers and journals? Sometimes things get really strange. People get offended and indignant not only because of critical judgements, but because of the fact that a particular author feels he has been "undervalued" and "underpraised." He was expecting an article on a larger scale and in a more rapturous tone.

The party comes out resolutely against those who "take any observations about them badly and even persecute people who criticize." It is high time some literary people discarded forever their ambition, their claims to an exclusive place in literature.

There is much for our literature to do in the great and multisector economy. Our times themselves demand it. Multinational Soviet literature has rich and fruitful traditions, the most important of which is always to be with the party, with the people. It was with the people in routing the gangs of White Guards and foreign interventionists, building the giant plants and plowing the virgin lands in the energetic days and nights of the 5-year plans, standing firm unto death at Stalingrad and hoisting the Banner of Victory above the overthrown Reichstag, and raising the war-savaged national economy from the ashes. Today its place is in the front line of the nationwide battle for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Speaking at the 27th CPSU Congress, G. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union board, said: "The psychological climate of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development itself spurs on the writers. It is not a question of excessive haste, which is accompanied by bustle which can only do damage. What is needed is the intensification of creative labor, a restructuring of the rhythm of the writer's actual work."

The rich experience of our literature testifies that the most difficult tasks are within its powers. We may say with hope and confidence that talented new works will appear, in which Soviet writers will use their weapon — the artistic word — actively and passionately to help the party and people to resolve the very complex tasks of the present stage in our society's development.

Ukrainian Party Takes Action on Critical Remarks

AU272021 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
22 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the critical remarks, proposals, and requests made at the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The decision notes the critical remarks addressed in the accountability report to the congress by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in the report on the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-90 and up to the year 2000, and in the speeches by the delegates to the Central Committee Secretariat and departments, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and union- and republic-level ministries and departments. They apply to shortcomings in planning and management, in enterprise reconstruction, in material-technical supplies, in sociocultural construction, in the style of work performed by party committees, in the organization of control over and check on work performed to implement decisions, in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, and in ideological activity.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments to examine the critical remarks and proposals set forth in the Central Committee's accountability report, the report on the main guidelines, and the resolutions of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and to take appropriate measures.

The critical remarks, proposals, and requests addressed by the delegates of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress to administrative and economic bodies have been sent to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to examine them and, along with ministries and departments, to take appropriate practical action on them.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and departments have been requested to take concrete measures on the critical remarks addressed in the Central Committee's accountability report and the congress delegates'

speeches and to establish control over the appropriate ministries, departments, and public organizations complying with the proposals and requests. The critical remarks and proposals will also be taken into account in working out organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

The Central Committee has examined the progress made in implementing the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee decisions on issues concerning the consolidation of labor discipline and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, basic party organizations, administrative, trade union, Komsomol, economic, and law and order bodies have taken measures to boost socialist labor discipline, to promote a sober way of life, and to eliminate negative phenomena. In 1985, the losses of working time and the number of offenses committed and automobile accidents caused in the state of intoxication decreased.

At the same time, some party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol, and economic bodies have recently paid less attention to these issues. Regulations for trade in alcoholic drinks are being broken and the number of moonshine sources are significant. The work to requalify enterprises which made wines and liquors before, has been too slow. There have been frequent manifestations of equability, complacency, and trends to exaggerate what has been done. The measures of disciplinary, administrative, and public influence, provided under the law, are not being fully applied to infringers of labor discipline and drunkards. At a number of places, no significant changes for the better have been made in the organization of leisure time for people, particularly for young people.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, Ukrainian ministries, departments, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee have been requested to analyze the progress made in implementing party and government decisions on these issues, to eliminate the existing shortcomings, and to take additional concrete steps to raise the effectiveness of this work, as well as increase the responsibility of the Communists, primarily of leaders, for the steady pursuit of the line aimed at further boosting socialist labor discipline and at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

Pugo Describes Latvian Successes for Press

LD030057 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1455 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (TASS) — Working people of Latvia (a Soviet Baltic republic) will exert every effort to implement the plans for scientific-technical progress, restructuring of the economy, and acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, Boris Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party declared. He was speaking at a meeting held in the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress given by a delegation of Latvian Communists for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Latvia is one of the smaller republics of the USSR, but at the same time is one of the most highly developed. Although it is 14th

in the list of Soviet republics in terms of population and occupies only 0.3 percent of the country's territory, its share in the USSR's national income amounts to 1.3 percent. Soviet Latvia is first in the USSR in terms of per capita production.

Machine building and radio electronics are among the most highly-developed industries in the republic. The republic has also achieved good successes in agriculture.

Latvia is taking an active part in industrial integration and production cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and in the international division of labor, Boris Pugo said. In particular, forms of cooperation such as direct production links — for instance, with enterprises in the GDR — have been established.

Considerable importance is attributed in the republic to the development of science, with particular attention being given to strengthening its links with production, Bruno Purin, president of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, said.

In Latvia, a powerful modern scientific research complex has been created and whole scientific schools have been formed in such areas of fundamental and applied research as magnetic hydrodynamics, polymer mechanics, plasma chemistry, biotechnology, and organic synthesis. The republic's Academy of Sciences, which this year celebrates its 40th anniversary, maintains close scientific and technical links with hundreds of Soviet and foreign organizations, including those in a number of Western states.

Answering journalists' questions, Boris Pugo described as absurd the allegations by certain circles in the West that Latvia did not voluntarily become part of the USSR in 1940. Such insinuations, he said, give rise, perhaps, merely to laughter among inhabitants of the republic.

Every Latvian knows that the decision to submit to the USSR Supreme Soviet the request to become part of the unions of the SSR was adopted by the supreme Latvian government organ, which was elected by the majority of the people of Latvia by open vote.

Leaders Attend Women's Day, Political Meetings

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

AU131447 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian
8 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[RATAU report: "The People Honor the Homeland's Daughters"]

[Excerpt] On 7 March, a solemn meeting of representatives of Kiev working people and the soldiers of Kiev garrison was held in the October Palace of Culture to commemorate International Women's Day. Present in the Presidium were comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.P. Kolomiyets, V.D. Krychko, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist

Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; M.A. Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; front-ranking women workers at enterprises and in scientific, cultural, educational, and health service institutions; and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

Solovyev Attends Women's Meeting

PM121533 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 8 Mar 86 p 1

[LENTASS report under the general heading "The People Honor the Daughters of the Fatherland": "Leningrad"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations and working people of Leningrad city and Oblast to mark International Women's Day on 8 March was held at the S.M. Kirov Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet yesterday. The meeting presidium consisted of Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; members of the party obkom bureau; secretaries of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; responsible party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers; party, war, and labor veterans; production pacemakers; and figures from science and culture.

Yeltsin Attends Factory Meeting

LD112059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The acceleration of the country's social and economic development, the party's course approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, has received the wide support of Muscovites and the entire Soviet people. This was stressed by participants in the unified political day held in Moscow today. In light of the congress decisions, participants in the unified political day analyzed ways of involving all labor collective members in active work to carry out economic and social reforms.

Success in the cause of acceleration, the speakers noted, will be ensured if existing reserves are tapped. First, the human factor needs to be promoted [aktivizirovat] and one needs to ensure that everyone should work conscientiously, creatively, and with full application at his place of work. On the path to the set goal it is imperative to resolutely overcome inertia and conservatism, all that is holding up public progress. Many addresses and conversations were devoted to explaining the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy course. At enterprises, organizations, and institutions reports were delivered by secretaries, members of the office of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, leaders of Mossovet, rayon party, local soviet and economic organizations, and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, addressed participants in the unified political day at the First Moscow Radio Components Works.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Development Tasks
PM061334 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian
 5 Mar 86 Single Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Trajectory of Acceleration"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is approaching the conclusion of the discussion of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000. This important document embodies the program stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, concretizes the tasks which have to be performed by the end of this century, and defines the main guidelines for the qualitative transformation of productive forces and the social development of society. As Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted in the report, the concept of acceleration, advanced by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, provides the core of the party's strategy at the contemporary stage. Let us ponder the following figures. It is planned to double the volume of national income and industrial output. An economic potential approximately equal to that accumulated throughout all the previous years of Soviet power will be created over a 15-year period by building up and fundamentally transforming the country's production apparatus.

This major step in the development of the country's material and technical base will make it possible to raise the people's prosperity and living standards to a qualitatively new level. Priority will be given to the solution of social problems in the main sphere of human activity — the production sphere. The share of manual labor will be more than halved here, and this will make it possible to release over 20 million persons from unskilled work and make their working routine creatively meaningful and a source of satisfaction. Radical solutions are planned for problems of material prosperity and spiritual development, which are particularly important for all strata of society. The issue primarily concerns the full satisfaction of effective demand for goods and services and the achievement of scientifically recommended rational nutrition norms. At present 80 percent of urban families occupy separate apartments. A task of major social significance must be implemented by the year 2000: to supply virtually every Soviet family with separate housing, either an apartment or an individual house. Fundamental improvements are planned for the material base of culture, leisure and sports, and the entire social sphere.

Of course, the scaling of such great heights in social production and people's prosperity within the set time will be possible only along the path of comprehensive and large-scale intensification of the national economy. The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first and an extremely responsible stage in the practical implementation of the party's long-term economic strategy. Its purpose is to launch our economy on a higher trajectory of development — the trajectory of acceleration. This is what determines the **main task of the 5-year plan**. Its essence consists of raising the pace and efficiency of the economy's development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, retooling and reconstruction of production, intensive utilization of the existing production potential, improvements in the management system and economic machinery, and, on this basis, the achievement of a further upsurge in the Soviet people's prosperity.

A close study of the report on the Basic Guidelines for the country's development shows us that the party's core concept is acquiring the specific features of plan calculations and targets. They render clearly perceptible the 12th 5-Year Plan's role as the initial dash in the relay race of economic acceleration. Let us look closely at the general indicators. Average annual industrial output growth rates will increase on the whole from 3.7 to 4.4 percent, with consumer goods output increasing from 3.9 to 4.6 percent. The growth of average annual agricultural production is planned to more than double. The volumes of sales of paid services to the population and retail commodity turnover will grow considerably faster than before. National income will grow by 3.5-4.0 percent per year and, in absolute terms, will increase by 60 percent during the 5-year period.

One of the fundamental features of the new 5-year plan is the fact that, for the first time, virtually the entire growth of national income and of output by industry and other production sectors is planned to result from increased labor productivity. Otherwise the national economy would need an additional force of more than 22 million workers. We simply have no such labor resources at our disposal. The saving of resources is becoming an equally important avenue in economic practice. Savings must become the main source for satisfying the additional requirements for fuel and raw and other materials. The enhancement of the quality of output and work must be perceived as perhaps the most acute and most urgent problem of efficiency. It has been repeatedly noted at the congress that this question is significant not only economically but also politically.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main lever of intensification. The demand to eliminate obstacles in the path of scientific and technical progress and ensure fundamental and revolutionary positive developments along all its avenues has been heard with renewed force at the 27th CPSU Congress. The solution of these questions will be shifted onto the tracks of practical work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. For example, widespread assimilation of advanced technologies is planned. The scale of the application of membrane, laser, plasma, and other fundamentally new technologies will expand severalfold. The level of automation of production will rise twice as high, primarily through the preferential development of robotics, rotary and rotary-conveyor lines, and flexible automated systems. The utilization of fundamentally new construction materials offers enormous scope in terms of the reduction of resource-intensiveness. The scale of assimilation of new equipment and technologies planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan period will secure over two-thirds of labor productivity growth and will reduce industrial prime costs by R28 billion. For the time being, however, this represents only the potential. In order to ensure its materialization it is important to galvanize the activity of academic, sector, and plant-level science and create favorable conditions for creative labor by innovators, engineers, designers, and scientists. While restructuring the economic machinery in this direction, it is necessary to enhance by all means the responsibility borne by our industry's leaders and primarily by the ministries.

The course of accelerating intensification has brought fundamental changes in investment policy. In order to lay the foundations for boosting the rates of the country's socioeconomic development in the next decade, it has been deemed expedient to

undertake an increase in production capital investments from the former 16 percent to 25 percent in the new 5-year plan period. Does this mean that it will be necessary to reduce the consumption fund? No. In fact, under the conditions of rising social production efficiency, the absolute total of consumption expenditure will increase by an additional R19 billion during the 5-year plan period. The population's real incomes will rise.

Here is a typical feature of the new 5-year plan: The broad front of retooling is combined with vitally necessary new construction, primarily in the country's eastern regions. One-half of capital investments will be channeled into the reconstruction of existing production. There will be a sharp increase in the renewal of the operational part of the production apparatus. As enterprises transfer to conditions of financial autonomy, the production development funds accumulated by labor collectives must become the main source of finance for retooling. Particular urgency in this connection is given to the provision of material and technical resources for self-financed operations.

Sharp criticism was leveled from the congress rostrum against the central element of investment policy — the capital construction system. The unsatisfactory work of construction organizations, their weak industrial base, and the dissipation of funds lead to construction schedule overruns, excessive volumes of incomplete construction work, and the build up of stocks of equipment awaiting installation. The weak potential of contracting organizations in a number of regions held back economic and social development and inflicted tangible damage on the rational deployment of productive forces. It has been noted at the congress that the problems of capital construction must be solved without any delay. All components there must be radically improved as soon as possible.

The Basic Guidelines attach exceptionally serious significance to structural policy, the choice of priorities, and the determination of intersector and intrasector proportions. The plans envisage preferential growth of the end product in comparison with the so-called intermediate product. Growth rates in the processing sectors producing machines, equipment, and consumption items will be twice as high as in the sectors supplying fuel, raw materials, and semimanufactures. This positive development relies to a significant extent on the policy of resource saving. Another structural feature is the preferential development of electricity generation, the chemical and petrochemical industries, and, of course, machine building. These sectors are called upon to ensure that the national economy reaches leading levels of world scientific and technical progress. Finally, from the very first steps into the 5-year plan, all sectors of our industry will be oriented toward the production of consumer goods and the development of the services sphere to a greater extent than previously. Thus, the structural policy of the 12th 5-Year Plan is subordinated to the tasks of utmost intensification, follows precise social directions, and lays a firm foundation for strengthening the national economy's material and technical base.

It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that the successful implementation of our plans and tasks depends to a decisive extent on the improvement of management and economic activity methods in line with the new economic conditions and contemporary demands. Analyzing the causes of the slowdown of the

pace of socioeconomic development, the congress delegates singled out the underestimation of the radical restructuring of the management system as one of the main causes. This work was done slowly and halfheartedly. Preference for old-fashioned management methods, mainly for management by administrative order, gained the upper hand. Stagnation in thinking invariably led to stagnation in actions. The party drew the necessary conclusions. A clear-cut task has been set: to implement major measures to improve the entire management system in order to significantly boost its efficiency and orient it toward the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress and utmost activation of the human factor. Relying on the immutable principle of democratic centralism, we will strengthen and improve the centralized planned management of the economy. At the same time, work will continue more decisively to expand the financial independence and responsibility of labor collectives. Particularly great importance is given to the deepening of all elements of financial autonomy, the development of systems of economic norms, and the more active involvement of working people in the management of enterprise and association affairs.

Following approval by the 27th CPSU Congress, the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development will become a program for action by the party, the state, and the whole Soviet people. Now it is a matter of translating the set plans into reality with total determination, relying on the living creativity of the masses and the nationwide socialist competition.

Ferrous Metallurgy Minister on Problems, Outlook

LD101951 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 10 March on its First Program carries a 20-Minute "Acceleration" program hosted by Political Observer V.P. Beketov. A film of "one of the days of the 27th CPSU Congress" is shown during the opening portion of the program. Beketov notes that the word "acceleration" was one of the most widely used at the congress, representing as it does one of the most urgent requirements of the times. The film on the congress is shown showing delegates mingling in the foyer of the Moscow Palace of congress.

Beketov notes that this first post-congress edition of the "Acceleration" program is devoted to "problems of the further development of one of the national economy's most important branches: namely, ferrous metallurgy."

Participating in the program are Sorafim Vasiliyevich Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Shunin, a steelworker from Magnitka; Viktor Ivanovich Agapitov, an excavator driver from the Lebedi mining and enrichment combine in Belgorod Oblast; Aleksey Fedorovich Kuznetsov, director of the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine; and Nikolay Pavlovich Lyakishev, Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy director's USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member.

Beketov initiates the discussion by turning to Minister Kolpakov to elaborate on his idea regarding the concept of restructuring an industry "on the move," which in his view began as of the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum and has since gathered pace

with an improvement "without exception" in the work of all enterprises, in better organization and management and good results during 1985, which continues in the pre-congress period as well. What is needed now is an acceleration in these improvements. He says that acceleration comprises a continuation and strengthening of discipline from worker to minister, responsibility for the final result, and rapid reconstruction and technical reequipping of all enterprises, expanding the range of and producing good-quality output. Prompted by Beketov who is referring to capital investment figures for industry during the 12th 5-year period, Kolpakov says this work began on a broad front in the last (11th) 5-year period, with the elaboration of a special detailed program for the development, reconstruction, and technical reequipping of enterprises in the ferrous metallurgy industry. The validity of this program has been confirmed by the Central Committee. He adds that the present task is to complete the tasks it sets in good time.

Beketov then turns to Aleksey Fedorovich Kuznetsov, who says that to satisfy clients the combine needs reliable modern technology to operate without interruption while producing high-quality output. He notes that transferring to continuous casting methods will save metal.

Beketov reads some of the criticism directed at science, especially industrial science, contained in the general secretary's Political Report to congress, which Lyakishev recognizes as being just. He goes on to stress the importance of science for production industry and says that the most modern processes have been put into the ferrous metallurgy plan in the 12th 5-year period. Close cooperation between science and production is a guarantee of success. Science, he adds, needs to concentrate on the main issues and not to get side-tracked in the future.

Kolpakov interrupts, singling out Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute and Gubkino Institute as having particular shortcomings and requiring an immediate restructuring of their operations.

Beketov offers the other participants the opportunity to elaborate what they see to be requirements from science, offering the microphone first to Kuznetsov. The latter suggests that technologically new processes be perfected before being brought to production. Agapitov, the excavator operator, wonders when the scientific and technical revolution will reach him, as he basically works on excavators of 20-year-old design from the Izhorskiy works. Work cannot be further improved without new equipment to meet the requirements of the job.

Beketov switches the topic to the need for a psychological restructuring of cadres. Kuznetsov says that restructuring has been brought about by necessity, as the old organizational methods have produced an operation now said to be unsatisfactory. He adds that there will be much discussion on how to find new forms of labor organization and corresponding incentives. He cites the Kuznetsk works laboratory for mechanization and automation as an example of how, given a specific task, so much time is taken over it that the task's significance is lost and there is no return on the salaries paid. He believes all restructuring must be aimed at working for the effect alone: if a laboratory produces no results, it should be disbanded. Specific groups must be formed

to deal with a specific task, giving people minimum pay as a right and then leaving it up to them to earn more on top of that. The combine is not reluctant to pay a lot of money to a person when it has been earned, and they have many talented people there.

Lyakishev says that much depends upon how a scientist perceives his work is being received and acted upon. A good attitude results from seeing work rapidly assimilated into production industry. He says that cooperation with industry is vital; however, there are still scientists working without being given a specific topic from industry. Industry must ask for the work it wants to be accomplished. Agapitov says that we are not only talking about leading cadres, but also of how each person fits into the collective, thus raising the matter of providing good services, amenities, and leisure opportunities. Kuznetsov takes up the theme of how the aim of all discussed at the congress is to benefit the people and that industry does all it can to see that needed projects are implemented for people's amenities. The concluding 5 minutes of the program are taken up with Agapitov stressing that people work better with good amenities, particular with the opportunity to vacation with the entire family on the Black Sea. Shunin concurs on this point, as does Kolpakov, who asserts that most enterprises have all conveniences, but provision is being made to continually improve a situation that is not perfect.

Tomsk Congress Delegate on Siberian Development *LD051902 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 5 Mar 86*

[Text] Moscow, March 5 TASS — A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

The term "development" as applicable to Siberia and the Far East is nothing new in the vocabulary of Soviet economists. Industrial development of that vast region has been conducted for several decades now. Suffice it to mention the metallurgical industry of Komsomolsk on Amur, oil-bearing Sakhalin, diamond-mining Yakutiya, power stations on the Yenisey, Angara, Bureya, oil and gas-bearing Tyumen (by the way, Tyumen is the first Russian city in Siberia founded back in the late 16th century), and finally, the Baykal-Amur Mainline and gas deposits of the extreme north.

All the vast natural wealth and industrial potential of Siberia has now been switched into the country's working conveyor, said Pyotr Pronyagin of Tomsk, delegate of the 27th CPSU Congress. Predictions of great minds of Russia about bright future of that area have come true, the CPSU's strategic plans for the development of Siberia and the Far East, and speedy and economically rational development at that, are being implemented.

While in the past trailblazers of the eastern regions of the country were at times losing sight of the need to ensure continuity and of those who will come into the area after them, set themselves the task above all to get the biggest amount of natural resources, the approach is different now. Much thought is given to the price at which this is achieved.

Thus, a petrochemical complex was quickly built in Tomsk, but its facilities are used only to 60 per cent. The enterprise does not have enough personnel, and did not have complete equipment.

Considerable volumes of oil are extracted in these areas of Western Siberia, but as a rule, oil is pumped to other districts, to industrialized centres, while thousands of tons of benzene for ethylene production are being brought to this complex in Tomsk. This discrepancy results from the fact that an oil refinery has not been built there in time.

The development of minerals, naturally, requires sources of energy. And the closer they are situated to mining areas, the better. This combination is achieved not everywhere and not at once. Difficulties with the energy supply arose, for instance, in Yakutia. They were mentioned at the congress by Yakutiya's delegate Yuriy Prokoviev. Large deposits of iron and apatite ores, coal and other minerals have been discovered in that autonomous republic which is known for diamond mining. But energy is necessary in order to start creating the metallurgical industry and agricultural chemistry. This was pointed out at the congress by Yakutiya's representative.

Raising acute problems, delegates of the congress speak openly about what has not yet been done and what remains to be done. They have no fear of truth for they are aware of their strength and their abilities, know the ways of remedying shortcomings and miscalculations, have faith in the rightness of the cause of the party and regard as participants in that cause themselves and those who sent them to the forum of the Soviet Communists.

Development of Caspian Oil Fields Examined

LD120031 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1540 GMT on 11 March broadcasts a 20-minute program by special correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets on the Caspian oil and gas region. Belotserkovets begins this program by on the establishment of Kazakhstan's newest oil deposit in Aktyubinsk Oblast with a description of the Caspian depression, an area 1,000 by 500 km which includes the deposits of Emba — known for its very pure oil; Tengiz; Kalamkas and Karazhanbas in the Buzachi peninsula, with thousands of boreholes already on stream in the desert; the Astrakhan oil and gas complex; and many others. The guidelines for the country's development note the great potential of the area. Focusing on Aktyubinsk Oblast, Belotserkovets quotes Academician Nadirov on the importance of the discovery of Zhanazhol deposit in 1978 as well as the discovery in 1981 of a second oil stratum there and at the neighboring Kenkiyak deposit.

Belotserkovets says when he visited Aktyubinskneftegaz association, they had just been awarded a money prize and the Challenge Red Banner for the second quarter of 1985, having set good results all year. The association's chief engineer (Baldenbayev) says: "Over the 11th 5-year period the volume of oil recovered increased more than fivefold and the volume of drilling more than tenfold. For the first time in the USSR an oil deposit with a high content of hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid gas has been commissioned. Our Kenkiyak deposit has very viscous oil laying at a depth of up to 400 meters. To increase the efficiency of oil recovery, steam at high temperature — 276 degrees — and at 60 atmospheres pressure is injected. We have tested and brought into use domestically produced steam generator equipment."

Belotserkovets then discusses Zhanazhol itself, noting that "probably the main feature of Zhanazhol deposit is that it has a high content of hydrogen sulphide and other — as the specialists call them — aggressive elements in the oil. This in no way reduces the value of the fuel recovered, but on the contrary provides the opportunity for obtaining additional products which are very important for the national economy, primarily sulphur, which is so prized in the chemical industry. And on the other hand, hydrogen sulphide literally dissolves the pipelines and equipment. This kind of oil is present at Mangyshlak and at many other deposits, and the recovery of it in the country is a problem."

In a discussion with representatives from the Ufa Experimental Oil Institute and Krasnodar Experimental Oil Institute, Belotserkovets discovers that Zhanazhol is very important for the development of the bigger deposit of Tengiz, where the content of hydrogen sulphide is up to 25 percent by volume, as there is as yet in the country no experience in exploiting this kind of deposit. The Krasnodar institute is working on protection of gas equipment and Ufa is working on protection of surface oil equipment. Hydrogen sulphide is a very corrosive agent. A test-site is being built for the modelling, predicting, and testing of reagents against the corrosion. Work includes development of the inhibitor which is most promising in Donetsk, testing of a new kind of steel, of which an experimental batch has been manufactured in Chelyabinsk, and Nikopol and Pervouralsk metallurgical works are now working on this.

Belotserkovets goes on to say that while this is an excellent example of the cooperation of science and production, the scientists of Kazakhstan Scientific Research and Design Institute of Oil could do a lot to supervise the development of deposits, particularly Uzen, where corrosion is also enemy No 1. He says that, unfortunately, the idea of creating a department of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, which would deal with all aspects of recovery and refining of oil, has been talked about for years and is still "at the decision stage." "The oilmen at Kenkiyak and Zhanazhol have, under these circumstances, been able to find their own ways of solving the complex problems." In the second quarter of last year Zhanazhol recovered its first million metric tons of oil, and enhanced pledges have been met. "Oil recovery continues to increase, but this is happening far from as quickly as would be liked."

Inquiring into why this should be, Belotserkovets explains that two comprehensive programs have been written up in detail at Aktyubinskneft to help the oilmen to increase oil recovery by 3.5 times in the current 5-year period as compared with the eleventh 5-year period. One program is for the intensification of drilling boreholes, the other is for oil recovery. (V.V. Sviridov), a delegate to the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party who has worked in the Caspian depression for 3 years and is now at Nefteyugansk in the north, explains how every borehole is different to drill. He recalls successful work in Kazakhstan and describes the life of a drilling team. Belotserkovets recalls the speech to the party congress by V.A. Dinkov, USSR minister for the oil industry, in which he spoke of a complex but attainable task of reducing the cost of drilling by no less than 6 percent per meter. (Sviridov) explains that for this to be achieved there is still much to be done, noting that in field conditions they are not able to carry out repairs to equipment, and as the period taken for

repairs gets longer, this affects the work of the whole team. "We could, of course, drill much more and better if all the time standing idle for repairs were eliminated, if there were a base. Naturally, there would be more boreholes, and, of course, more oil would be recovered."

Belotserkovets goes on to say: "Yes, the builders are now greatly indebted to the drillers and oilmen. And this relates particularly to the work of the Ministry for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises. No, one cannot say that measures are not being taken in the ministry to speed up the construction of the bases and deposit facilities which are so needed. The Aktyubinskneftegazstroy trust has been formed. A whole central directorate has been formed to help and guide it." The Aktyubinskneft association has, through its own resources, done construction and installation work worth R8 million, while the builders have done almost as much, although their only job is to build. "This is what is happening. The one produces above-plan oil and gas and raw material for the chemical industry, while the other has missed plans and is now working out measures to improve construction."

In an interview, the association's chief engineer (N.U. Baltembayev) says: "In our view, the main reasons were poor organization of work, obvious shortages of human resources in the construction of oil field sites, lack of provision of building equipment and a poor standard of engineering and technical preparation of sites under construction." This situation was assessed exactly during the party congress, where leaders said that they are striving to improve things, but nothing is being changed in essence. Belotserkovets talks to (V.A. Timoshinov,) deputy director of the association for capital construction above the lack of change in the situation regarding housing and domestic services construction, done in this region by the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building of the USSR. He says: "Unfortunately, the Mintyazhstroy building organizations in the 11th 5-year period did not fulfill the tasks set for them. They fulfilled the plan for bringing housing into use by 60-70 percent, and failed to hand over a large amount of houses in the town of Oktyabrsk." Belotserkovets recalls his visit to Oktyabrsk, where he saw children attend school in three shifts in the only school, where there is just one kindergarten. (Timoshinov) says a broad front of construction is planned for Oktyabrsk in the 12th 5-year period: 70,000 square meters of housing, a school, a kindergarten, and other cultural and domestic facilities.

Belotserkovets then recalls a conversation about careers with some of the children at the overcrowded school. "There are now drillers, power workers, and geologist-prospectors coming in by train or flying in by plane from many towns of the country. But the work-shift method [vakhrovoy metod], for all its pros, has its drawbacks too. And today, as never before, the issue of training qualified workers locally is an acute one. There is a very great need for a vocational-technical college, with a hostel, and, of course, workshops. But things go no further than talking about it; and this year and for the immediate future, construction of a college is not envisaged. And yet the Aktyubinsk area, where the prospectors are working enthusiastically, remains endowed with finds: new oil deposits have already appeared on the map: (Ulekhtau), (Kazasay). Five days ago the 27th party congress concluded its work. And I think that now all participants in the

enormous work of developing the oil and gas complex of the Caspian depression must be guided by the main idea of the congress, the need for acceleration in all our affairs, to work more efficiently, to manage competently, assiduously and energetically."

Briefs

Azerbaijan Vessels — The shipbuilders of fraternal Yugoslavia built four ferryboats for the Caspian Maritime Administration during the past, 11th, 5-Year Plan period. The vessels are currently operating between Baku and Krasnovodsk. Yet another ferryboat has been built and launched by the Yugoslav shipbuilders recently. Captain Aliyev, who works on distant lines, has arrived in Pula, Yugoslavia, to bring it to the Caspian Sea. The vessel is capable of carrying dozens of railway freight cars and up to 200 passengers on each trip. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 6 Jan 86 GF*]

Tashkent Subway — The construction of a new subway line has begun in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The new line will link the city center with one of the new residential areas and with the students' town. The length of the new subway line will be 6 km. The length of the already existing subway in Tashkent is currently more than 20 km. [Summary] [*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86 GF*]

Automatic Vessel Guidance — In a report from the Ilyichevsk port, traffic control Captain (?Khebnikov) talks about a new automatic control of movement of sea vessels of the northwest part of the Black Sea which is called (?bris). He says that a computer supplies data such as course, speed, and so forth, which are displayed on a screen. The computer also supplies data about deviation from a route and helps to prevent collisions. He says that more 20,000 vessels pass through the zone each year. He also says that work is being done at present to develop a system in which the data displayed on the screen can be conveyed directly with the aid of telemetry to display screens on vessels instead of using radio as is the case at present. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Krasnovodsk Port Reconstruction — A new oil handling complex which was put in operation today in the Krasnovodsk port will help increase the handling capacity of the port. Reconstruction of the quay, which was in fact 10 times cheaper than construction of a new one would have been, was necessary to cope with the increase of productivity of the Krasnovodsk oil processing works and with the need to transport the products via the Caspian Sea from Turkmenistan to [name indistinct]. Now up to 5,000 ton vessels can be handled in the port. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, after a full reconstruction of the cargo handling area of the port, the port's handling capacity will treble. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Reportage on Launch of Manned 'Soyuz T-15'**'Functioning Normally,' Crew Well***LD131301 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 13 Mar 86*

[Text] Moscow, March 13 Tass — The Soviet Union launched at 15:33 Moscow time today the *Soyuz T-15* spaceship under its program of space exploration. The ship is piloted by a crew consisting of Colonel Leonid Denisovich Kizim, pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, two times Hero of the Soviet Union (flight commander), and Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyov, Hero of the Soviet Union (flight engineer).

Under the program of the mission, the ship is to bring the crew to the *Mir* research station, put into a near-earth orbit on February 20, 1986, and scientific and technical studies and experiments are to be conducted aboard the station. The docking of the two spacecraft is scheduled for March 15.

According to telemetry data, the onboard systems of the *Soyuz T-15* spaceship are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov feel well.

Parameters Updated*LD141032 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 14 Mar 86*

[Text] Moscow, March 14 TASS — The *Soyuz T-15* spaceship with a crew of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev made 14 revolutions around the earth by noon Moscow time [0900 GMT].

Under the flight program, the cosmonauts have carried out standard operations to check the air tightness of the ship compartments and onboard systems and corrected the orbit.

Today the crew will continue preparations for docking with the *Mir* research station. To this end another long-range rapprochement manoeuvre will be executed.

The measurements of the trajectory show that the parameters of the orbit of *Soyuz T-15* at present are as follows: maximum distance from the earth surface — 298 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth surface — 240 kilometres, period of revolution — 89.7 minutes, inclination — 51.6 degrees.

The mission is proceeding normally. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

TV, Radio Report Launch

LD131539 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1215 GMT on 13 March carries a relay conducted by Aleksandr Galkin from Baykonur space center on the launch of the manned *Soyuz T-15* space craft. Galkin opens the report by saying that the cosmonauts boarded the craft 1 and 1/2 hours ago, and that all systems are in order. Video is then shown of the two cosmonauts, Kuzim and Solovyov, in space suits, seated with cosmonaut training program leader Shatalov while awaiting final checks. The two men are then seen making an official report

before boarding a bus waiting on the tarmac.

Galkin resumes his report at 1221 GMT along with correspondent Aleksandr Tikhomirov from the mission control room, accompanied by Cosmonaut Atkov and former Cosmonauts Leonov and Malyshev. They are shown in front of large screens depicting details of previous space flights.

At 1226 GMT live shots of the cosmonauts in recumbent position inside the space craft are shown; they say they feel well and have slept well. This is followed at 1227 GMT with a female voice heard announcing that all is ready. A medium shot of the space craft on the launch pad is then shown.

Tikhomirov and correspondent Viktor Blagov are then shown in the control room; they describe the work of the flight control center and give details depicted on large screens of the *Mir* space station flight.

At 1229 GMT another shot of the space craft on the launch pad is shown, with vapor seen swirling around its base. Galkin says there are just seconds to go, and the camera shows another shot of the two cosmonauts inside the space craft. This is followed by a long shot of the craft. Galkin and Atkov then offer their wishes for everything to go well. At 1231 GMT there is a brief shot of the list of launch commands, followed by a long shot of the craft on the launch pad, set against a clear sky and with no vapor swirling around its base. The support gantry is then shown swinging away from the craft.

Communication from the control room are then heard, and the ignition command is announced. The camera shows smoke coming from the base of the craft and the craft lifting off vertically and then to the right of camera. Control is heard saying: 50 seconds, all normal; 90 seconds, engines reliable; all onboard systems okay. The cosmonauts are then shown inside the craft, with Kizim on the left of the screen and Solovyov on the right, lying in a supine position. At one point Kizim looks to his right. Control is heard reporting every 10 seconds on the state of the craft's systems.

At 1238 Galkin ends the space launch relay by returning to newsreader Igor Kirillov, who is in the studio. Kirillov reads biographies of Kizim and Solovyov.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1215 GMT on 13 March also carries a relay on the *Soyuz T-15* launch, conducted by Nikolay Neych in the studio and correspondent Petr Pelekhov at the Baykonur space center. Pelekhov describes the weather conditions for the launch as being excellent, despite some snow, and says that the launch will take place at the appointed time: 1233 GMT and 7 seconds. Neych introduces correspondent Sergey Zheleznyak at flight control center, who describes the scene prior to the launch. At 1233 GMT Pelekhov describes the lift-off, saying that the light is blinding. At 1237 GMT he says that the space craft is now out of sight. He signs off at 1245 GMT after giving brief progress reports. After Zheleznyak reports on the cosmonauts' work being checked, he signs off at 1247 GMT.

Neych then replays Shatalov's remarks on the benefits to be derived from the work planned for the cosmonauts. Neych ends

the relay at 1250 GMT.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 13 March carries a report conducted by Nikolay Neych on the *Soyuz T-15* flight. Zheleznyak at the flight control center says the preparations for docking have already begun and checks are being carried out on the automatic approach system. He then tells Neych that another communications session will be held in 5 minutes, 21 seconds. At this point Zheleznyak says that at the last communications session the cosmonauts had reported that getting into orbit had gone well and all systems were acting normally.

He then reports that flight control center is in communication with the *Mir* orbiting station, which has just completed 344 orbits of the earth. Neych concludes the report at 1335 GMT.

Flight, Crew Details

LD131345 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 TASS — TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznyakov reports from Baykonur Cosmodrome.

The spaceship "*Soyuz T-15*", launched today, is to dock in two days' time with the new orbital station "*Mir*" (peace) sent up a month ago. With this mission, Vladimir Shataiov, who is in charge of cosmonauts' training, said at the cosmodrome, we are beginning long-term work aboard broad-purpose multi-module orbital complexes.

The spaceship is to dock with the *Mir* station, as usual, at one of the two main docking units positioned along the station's longitudinal axis. Four additional units of the station's airlock are intended for adding specialized modules — for nature, technological, biological and astrophysical studies — to the station.

The first flight to the *Mir* station is to be made by an experienced crew consisting of Kizim and Solovyov, who went on a 237-day expedition in 1984 aboard the *Salyut-7* station which is now on an unmanned flight. Leonid Kizim, the crew commander, 45, is an Air Force colonel, experienced pilot and cosmonaut. This is his third space flight. Aboard the *Salyut-7* he directed the reception of two visiting expeditions including a Soviet-Indian one. His colleague, Vladimir Solovyov, graduate of Moscow's Bauman Higher Technical School, is 40. This is his second space flight which he makes in a new capacity, as deputy mission director at the Mission Control Centre near Moscow. He was awarded the Order of the Honorary Legion for taking part, as a back-up, in a Soviet-French space flight.

Arctic Scientists Survey Ice Floe Movements

LD132153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Summary] Leningrad, 13 Mar (TASS) — Soviet scientists studying the Arctic have begun a program of flights in light biplanes over the Northern seas and the Arctic Ocean landing on

ice-floes. They will make over 150 such landings at different sites to study the state of the ice-cover and the atmosphere. The data will be processed by a computer center in Leningrad, where mathematical forecasting and climatic models have been developed for vast areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

Boris Krutskikh, an institute director, says that such observations aid in the understanding of atmospheric processes and help plot the course of drifting ice. This is essential for improvements in weather forecasting and for determining conditions for navigation on the Northern Sea route. The data are passed on to international weather centers.

At the same time, SP-26 is being evacuated after completing its work. Some of its equipment will be flown to SP-28, for which a suitable floe is now being sought. On SP-27, which has been damaged by cyclones, a new landing strip has been laid out and a new group of 20 scientists is on its way, for a year's tour of duty.

Briefs

Distant Outer Space Telescope — Yerevan, February 24 TASS — A new telescope for the exploration of distant outer space has been constructed on the slope of the Aragats Mountain in Soviet Armenia at an altitude of 1,800 metres above sea level. The antenna cup which may freely accommodate an ice-hockey ground with stands for the audience is made of 3,800 one metre and a half duraluminium panels processed with exquisite accuracy. They make a mirror of 54 metres in diameter. A big 2.6 metre optical telescope was assembled on its turning axes for the first time in the world practice of building such telescopes, which makes it possible to conduct observations simultaneously in radio and light wave bands. The spheres of application of the new radio-optical telescope embraces radio astronomy and astronomy, search for extra-terrestrial civilisations and measurement of parameters of various sources of radio frequency radiation, characteristics of the atmosphere of the earth and other planets. If needed, it can also be used for super distant space communications. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD]

New Siberian Research Institute — A new scientific research, design, and technology institute has been opened in the Siberian oil workers' town of Surgut. The staff there will work on engineering preparations for the installation of gas and petroleum industry facilities. There is an obvious need for such an institute due to the concentration of oil and gas fields in the extreme north of Tyumen Oblast and central Priobye. Moreover, these fields are situated in conditions which make exploitation difficult. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 86 LD]